CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Larger 13½d. pots.

Free from Animal Fat.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,340—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0 22-0	6-8 12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 22-0	6-8 12-0
25-0 37-8	13-8 19-12	After Dinner—Lafitt	25-0 37-8	13-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th Jan.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th Jan.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	16th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th Jan. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
16th January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamph[illegible] forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book [illegible] vellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Soverei[illegible] on London granted at current rates. [illegible] Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Eu[illegible] CIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-CO[illegible] INDIVIDUALS cleared and [illegible] delay the Shippers should be instr[illegible] the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDL[illegible] a.
GRINDLAY [illegible] Bombay.

OVERLAND [illegible] lished weekly on the depa[illegible] 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Bu*[illegible] all the information of the pre[illegible] rranged ; Army Orders, &c. I[illegible] 12 per year, free of postage. [illegible] Rs. 17 per year including pos[illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 28th January.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 24th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 25th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
MOMBASSA	4,662	26th January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.

COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems, and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke, or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANTIDOLORICON,

A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

This valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the Faculty.

Its properties render it a Safe, Speedy, and Efficacious Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza ; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma ; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.

The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that, unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic influence on the air passages, effects a rapid and effectual cure.

Per Bottle, Re. 1, and Re. 1-12.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL.

A MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE.

JENSEN'S FLOATING FACTORIES follow the Fishings and obtain the Livers as soon as the Fish are caught. The Oil is immediately extracted before the Liver has time to decompose.

JENSEN'S have FACTORIES and their own FLEET OF STEAMERS in the centre of the great Fishing Grounds of LOFOSTEN and FINMARK.

JENSEN'S have REFINING and FREEZING MACHINERY of the most expensive and most modern description.

JENSEN'S have every appliance that Capital, Science, and Art can provide to ensure Purity, Freshness, and Sweetness.

JENSEN'S annual production is the largest in the World.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO ALL OWNERS OF HORSES & DOGS. | KEMP & Co.'s ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER is acknowledged to be the best possible Medicine for quickly putting on flesh and producing a fine and glossy coat. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO.'S STRENGTHENING IRON POWDER. | Specially beneficial during the hot weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression ; generally producing an immediate change, *restoring condition and life.* Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

SORE BACKS, GIRTH GALLS, &c. | KEMP'S HEALING POWDER for abrasions in Horses, Cattle, &c., was used with perfect success in Afghanistan by the Transport Authorities, and excels all other remedies for these affections. Per bottle, Re. 1.

SKIN DISEASES. | KEMP'S AKEODERMA—A Liniment of remarkable efficacy for the cure of Skin Diseases and Pachydermatous Animals generally, restores Hair, heals Sores, removes Scars, and produces a beautiful coat and healthy state of Skin. Per bottle, Re. 1.

INSECTS ON ANIMALS. | KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER is absolutely indispensable for Domestic Pets, Birds, Dogs, Cats, &c., can be kept free from Fleas, &c., by the use of this powder. "Safe, efficacious, and economical." Per tin, 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

UNHEALTHY SORES, &c. | KEMP'S CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID, painted or dropped on the part for ulcerous or unhealthy Sores, establishes a healing tendency immediately, and a rapid cure is effected. Per bottle, Re. 1.

FOUL ODOURS FROM STABLE LITTER. | KEMP'S CARBOLIC POWDER (10 per cent.), manufactured with Special Machinery recently erected ; containing a guaranteed 10 per cent. of Carbolic Acid, will effectually destroy any effluvia arising from neglected litter, making the Stable sweet and fresh. Per cwt. Rs. 7, per ton Rs. 130.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

RUGS AND MAUDS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
THE "GLEN" RUG	Each	11	8	THE "ROYAL" MAUD	Each	28	8
"Snowden"	,,	15	8	"Albert"	,, ... ,,	35	0
"Gloucester"	,,	18	8	"Imperial"	,, ... ,,	35	0
"Dale"	,,	18	8	"Argyle"	,, ... ,,	35	0
"Celtic"	,,	30	0	"Mackenzie"	,, .. ,,	35	0
"Reversible"	,,	35	0	"Farquharson"	,, ... ,,	35	0

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy)....................Each Rs. 36 and 40.

BLANKETS AND PILLOWS.

FINE WHITE WITNEY	Pr Pr.	18	8	EIDERDOWN PILLOWS,	Each	6	8
Extra Large	,,	25	0	Do. Do.	,,	8	8
Scarlet	,,	18	8	Do. Do.	,,	9	8
,, Extra Large	,,	25	0	Feather Do.	,,	8	8
Eiderdown Quilts	,,	25	0	Horse Hair Do.	,,	8	8
,, Satin	,,	45	0	Cotton Do.	,,	1	0

LARGEST AND BEST CHOICE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., {TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS,} **BOMBAY.**

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES : Striking Hours and Half-Hours ....Rs. 225

PRICES : Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ...... ,, 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Phillips & Co.'s "Despatch" Bats	each	8	0	Ayre's "Champion"	doz.	10	8
The "Dufferin"	,,	11	0	Plain Rubber	,,	5	0
English-made Plain Strung	,,	6	8	Tennis Bat Presses, Mahogany, to hold 4 Bats	each	8	0
Cork-handled Bats	,,	10	0	Do. do. do. 2 Bats	,,	5	12
Ayre's "Champion"	,,	12	0	Central Racket Press	,,	1	8
The "Despatch" Lawn-Tennis Balls	doz.	8	0	New Star Racket Press	,,	4	0
Do. (4 doz., carriage paid)		30	0	Tennis Nets, regulation size, Tanned Cord, 42 by 3½	,,	6	8
Extra "Despatch"		10	0	Steam-tarred Nets, Waterproof	,,	11	8
Do. (4 doz., carriage paid)		38	0	Do. Copper Wire Rope	,,	20	0

And other Out-Door Games, such as
CROQUET, FOOTBALL, CRICKET, POLO, HOCKEY, GOLF, BOXING, FENCING, &c.
Send for Price Lists.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THE NEW CLUB—"SEMI DRESS"

"COMFORT with LOUNGE."

DINING JACKET.

RS. 40, 45, 50.

HOAR & CO., {TAILORS,} **BOMBAY.**

FLOWERS ! FLOWERS ! !

A LARGE, VARIED, ARTISTIC, AND CHEAP
ASSORTMENT TO HAND,
PRICES TO SUIT ALL,
FOR DRESS GARNITURES, MILLINERY, FANCY BALLS, &C.,
FROM 6 AS. PER SPRAY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PETER'S POPULAR

POTENT PILLS,

OR TRUE BRAIN PANACEA.

A most powerful invigorant and excitant Tonic ever produced
For the Restoration of Brain and Nerve Powers, Decayed Manhood's Characteristic Energy,
Enfeebled Youthful Vigour, Dead Vitality,
Shattered and Debilitated Condition of the Urinary and Reproductive Organs of both Sexes,
and all other
Morbid State of the Generative System,
Resulted by Excess, Mental Apathy, Indifference and Vicious Habits.
Highly spoken of by the Medical Faculties
As a Safe, Prompt, and never failing Cure for Impotence in Old Age and Nervous Debility.
☞ DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 for small and large bottle free to any part of India for Cash or by V. P. P.
Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors
AND AT

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SEASON'S STOCK.

PATENT DRESS OXFORD SHOES ....Rs. 12 0

Do. do. with toe Caps.................. ,, 12 8

A MOST FAVORABLE PURCHASE FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

LADIES' SESSION, 10 to 12.
GENERAL PUBLIC, 2 to 4 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.
8-30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
THE CALICO CARNIVAL AND DANCE,
WEDNESDAY 28TH.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ASIA	3,395	Jas. Laird	27th Jan. '91
ARMENIA	3,560	Geo. Read	28th Feb. '91

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES *via* BARCELONA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	Jas Brown	14th Feb. '91

THE above Steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and have every comfort for First-class Passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1891.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY'
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 1'0 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH DIVIDEND (interim) of RUPEES (20) TWENTY per Share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1891, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 26th instant.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1891.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th to 31st January, 1891, both days inclusive

---

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS, double headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's Premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot or delivered by the Company into Barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's Premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th January, 1891.

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Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
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Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
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Do. black polished	800
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Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

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Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisne, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LOST IN COLABA, near Tents, small Box, containing Short Wind Waterbury and Gold Chain. Finder communicating with Police will receive reward.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences. Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

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PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs. 23 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUY your FLOUR at PEARSE'S at about 12 per cent. less than CO-OPERATIVE PRICES, SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street.

NO FAMILY should be without our Kioto Dinner Set, a Dinner Set for 6 Persons, for Rs. 16 only. Supplied all over India.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per Phial. See Handbills containing certificates of cures, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced, Practical CARDER, for Howard and Bullough's Machinery. Salary Rs. 80. Apply Viramgam, WHITTLE and Co.

WANTED, INDENT CLERKS for Silks, Woollens and other Continental Piece-Goods. Must be acquainted with the Dealers. Apply by letter, stating experience and references, to "A.B. 820," care of this Paper.

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CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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SURGICAL, MEDICAL and MONTHLY NURSES are available on application to the SISTER SUPERIOR, at the European General Hospital, from whom all information may be obtained.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

TO LET.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, for six months, from 20th April, Middle Altamont, Cumballa Hill. For further particulars apply to H. O. CAMPBELL.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 35 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.G.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. SHOOKER ABRAHAM is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our FIRM.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1890, of Rs. 4 per share has been declared, and made payable on and after the 26th inst., on production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th January 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 11 a. m. the 16th February, 1891, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other Stores (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April 1891, up to the 31st March 1892. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 16th February 1891. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Treasury Officer's Receipt for Rs. 350 should accompany the Tender as earnest money.

VI.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. A. C. KING, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Mhow, 12th January, 1891.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE No. 1.
COMPLETION AND OPENING OF THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY THROUGHOUT.

ON the 1st of February next, the following remaining stations between SAMBALPUR ROAD and GOILKERA on the Main line, and between BILASPUR and BIRSINGHPUR on the Kutni Branch, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC, thus completing the Main line and Kutni-Bilaspur Branch; and a month later they will be OPEN for PASSENGER TRAFFIC:—

MAIN LINE.	KUTNI-BILASPUR BRANCH.
Bagdehi	Ghutku
Bamra	Kota
Garpos	Belghana
Kumarkela	Khongsara
Rourkela	Khodri
Bisra	Pendra Road
Manaharpur	Khairi
	Jaithari
	Anuppur
	Burhar
	Sahdol
	Ghunghuti

By the opening of these stations, the whole of the system of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be completed, connecting Bombay and Calcutta, via Nagpur and Assensole, by the shortest route—also the Central Provinces with the North-West Provinces via Bilaspur and Kutni; thus giving direct access by the shortest routes from the extensive cotton and grain growing districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Chhattisgarh and Sambulpur to Calcutta and the North-West Provinces. The distance from Bombay to Calcutta by the new route will be shortened by 121 miles, and from Nagpur (the furthest point) to Cawnpore by 60 miles.

Any further information about rates and train service will be gladly given on application.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, Dated 10th January, 1891.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 700 OF 1889.

THE BANK OF BENGAL, an Incorporated Joint Stock Company, having their principal office in Calcutta and having an office in Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, and carrying on business in Bombay by EDWARD MURRAY SLATER, their constituted Attorney....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAU CRUSTNARAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dhuswadi Lane, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, BALKRISHNA WASUDEO NARAYEN KIRTIKAR of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, and residing at Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort. NANU NARAYEN KOTHARE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, and residing at 756, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort. VINAYECK RAMCHANDER LUXUMONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Breach Candy, outside the Fort, ANANDRAO VINAYECK of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Managing Clerk of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, residing at Navivadi, Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, EUSEBIO FRANCIS VIEGAS, of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant, Chief Clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort NATHOOBHOY HURJIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort................Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of June, 1890, it was [illegible] interalia that the said 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao, should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,4[illegible],142-8-0 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 17th day of December, 1889, until payment together with the costs of this suit when [illegible] and noted in the margin thereof. And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 22nd [illegible] August, 1890, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL, the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage thereon, situate in an Oart called Dhuswady Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,370 square feet, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 19, New No. 125, old Survey No. 420, and New Survey No. 276, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes, under Ward No. 4364, Street No. 4, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the passage of the said Oart called Dhuswady Lane, on the south by the property of Narayen Morojee Zaoba, on the east partly by the property of the late Socabai, widow of Juggonnath Balkrishna, and partly by the passage of the said Oart, and on the west by property known as Agnihotrie's house. The 1st Defendant's whole share of the estimated value of Rs. 12,000.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1891, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale, by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st Defendant Bhau Crustnarao, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs 45 Rupees and further costs when taxed.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said 1st Defendant, Bhau Crustnarao, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st Defendant, Bhau Crustnarao, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof, of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1890.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND AND BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.

Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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TO LADIES GOING HOME.

WANTED by a Gentleman in GOVERNMENT SERVICE an escort for his son, a healthy lad of 5, to any port in England, and by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay on any date between 15th February and 15th April 1891. Advantageous terms. For particulars apply to "R. B," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Agents and Bankers, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Grey C.B. gelding, 13-2½, fast, good Polo Pony, hack and trapper. Maiden, 5 years	Rs. 300
Chest, C.B. Mare. 13-2, 5 years, fast, very handsome, good hack and trapper. Would make good Polo Pony. Maiden	Rs. 300

The above thoroughly sound open to any examination up to 12 stone, and sold as not up to owner's weight.

Apply to

H. MARTIN,
Government House, Malabar Point.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund	$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on Application.

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DAVID JACKSON,
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Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 588,075
REST	„ 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.................5 per cent. per annum
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

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SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 1 month in advance, postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1 0
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 950
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	230
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	410
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Connaught Mills	660	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
David Mill	11,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	595
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	797½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	188
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	880
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,200
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,110
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	395
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £12 Shares	..	£18	—	do.	421

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7	1,980xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	135d
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					197½
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengeli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	530
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,800	250	all	Rs. 15	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	745

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock, Ashdown, & Co.	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	835xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	120
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	840
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	15,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26¼	270
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-11
China Leaf	„ 20-14
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-4
Do. Old	„ 20-6
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 20-12
English Sovereigns	„ 13-1-6
Do. Dragons	„ 13
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 106

OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5 p.m. till 10 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, per extra H. M.'s I. M. ship Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kattywar Coast, per extra s. s. Aska, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

LOST.—Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, of Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, reports that he dropped certain Port Trust papers on that road, on the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Pandora, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

LECTURE.—In celebration of the sixty-first-anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj, Mr. V. A. Modak will deliver a lecture in English, at the Prarthana Mandir, to-day on the "Spiritual Responsibility of Man." All are cordially invited to attend.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.—Mr. L. D. Wishard, B. A., representing the American universities, will address the students this evening, at the Money School, Kalbadevi, at half-past 5 o'clock. Subject :—"Why do the Students of America believe in Christianity."

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Ramakhana, an Hindu, aged 60, was, on Wednesday morning, taken by the police into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in an unconscious state. He died yesterday afternoon from hœmorrage of the brain, the result of fever, caused, it is said, by being assaulted.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—A ship lascar, aged 30, named Ali Aba, a Mahomedan, was yesterday evening conveyed to the Goculdas Hospipal, from the Prince's Dock, under instructions from Dr. Herbert R. Buswell, medical officer on board the s. s. Rosetta, who stated that a beam had fallen on and fractured the right shin bone of Ali Aba while he was at work on board ship.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHTING.—Superintendent Jones again brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Police yesterday, that five lamps on the Sion Road had no burners in them on Wednesday night, and that no less than fourteen lamps were found to be extinguished long before eleven o'clock on the Kala Chowki Dharavi, Ferguson, and Purbadevi Roads.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	Haliani in Algieri	Rossini.
Valse	Soldaten Leeder	Gungl.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Valse	Grass-an-Hannover	Labitzky.
Cavatina	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RECENT DISASTER IN JAMBLI STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the enquiry into the case of Jan Mahomed Cassum and Cassum Sajan, father and son, who stand charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with reference to the collapse of the house in Jambli Street on the morning of the 17th December, causing the deaths of 29 persons, was resumed. The evidence of Mr. James Morris, civil engineer and architect, Superintendent Brewin, and another witness, was recorded, in support of the charge, and the case was again adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

A VIGILANT WATCHMAN.—Suleiman Alibhoy, a contractor, having undertaken to paint a house at Parel Road, stored a quantity of paint therein, pending the commencement of the work last Wednesday. A Mussulman lad, named Amir Gulab Husein, crept up to the fifth storey where the paint was stored, and securing some of the paint was making off, imagining himself unobserved. But a wary watchman had his eye on him all along, and seizing him as he made his exit, handed him over to the police. On being placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.—At a general meeting of the Bombay Udichya Hitechhu Sabha, held at the Gopalji Khimji Wadi on Wednesday, under the presidentship of Mr. Kalianji Naranji, congratulatory addresses were presented to Messrs. Dulpatram B. Shukla, Jivanlal M. Shukla, Harjivan B. Shukla, Manishanker G. Bhat, and Morarji N. Adhiam. Mr. D. P. Shukla has just come from England, and is now practising as a barrister in the High Court, Mr. J. M. Shukla has passed the LL.B. examination, and the others are also Graduates in arts. In the beginning, a short speech was delivered by Mr. G. K. Dwivedi on the importance of higher education. Afterwards Mr. P. D. Jani, the secretary of the Sabha, read the address, which was presented by the president to them, with appropriate remarks; to which a suitable reply was given by Mr. J. M. Shukla on behalf of himself and his colleagues. The meeting then terminated.

A WARY SHOPKEEPER.—Kana Rosa, an Arab coffee-shop-keeper, at Cursetji Suklaji Street, and Mahadu Bapu, a similar trader at Bapty Road, have been for some time past, it would appear, losing brass utensils, wearing apparel, a clock, and sundry other articles. The former, on the 14th instant, had retired to sleep, securing one end of a string to his arm, and the other across the doorway to the leg of a table. Abdulkarim, a Mahomedan lad, at midnight, entered the premises and purloined a clock, but, unfortunately for him, in making his exit, he tripped over the string, and the Arab, jumping up, seized the culprit. Accused was taken into police custody, and on being placed by Inspector Hiscocks before the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, he acknowledged having committed a series of frauds as mentioned above, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN IN THE EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY.—A Parsee, named Maneckjee Dadabhoy, a carpenter by trade, was yesterday brought up on remand at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector MacCubbin, on a charge of resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty, on the morning of the 20th inst. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner interfered with a policeman on the morning in question, in Bread Street, a by-lane from Frere Road, when the latter went up to a crowd of people who were gathered around a juggler. On the policeman tapping the conjurer on his shoulder and telling him to quit the place, Maneckjee seized him by the collar, and slapped him on the face. Another constable in plain clothes, who happened to be passing the spot, seeing the conduct of the accused, who went so far as to pay the juggler and tell him not to leave, came to the assistance of his brother policeman and took him into custody. Corroborative evidence of the prisoner's conduct was adduced. Maneckjee produced evidence to endeavour to show that the policeman assaulted the juggler, which was the reason for his interference. The bench convicted the accused on the evidence recorded, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 100, or two months' simple imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF DOG-STEALING.—Archibald Galloway, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged on remand by Inspector MacCubbin, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a bull-terrier, valued at Rs. 20, and a bundle of paper belonging to Mr. Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Bombay Preventive Service, and Mr. A. K. Leslie, respectively. The evidence of Mr. E. Dillon showed that he purchased the dog for Rs. 5 from the prisoner Galloway, on Sunday evening, at the Apollo Bunder, as the latter represented to him that he had arrived from Calcutta and wished to part with the dog, though reared from a pup, as he was "hard up." On the deponent stating that Galloway was unattended at the time by another sailor at the Apollo Bunder when he offered the dog for sale, the prisoner unhesitatingly remarked to the Magistrate, that "the gentleman had not kissed the book (*i. e.*, the Bible) properly, and was only telling a lot of confounded falsehoods." This, he said, was evident from Mr. Dillon denying in cross-examination that he had asked the accused for his name, whereas he had actually given it to the inspector when he was asked about the sale of the dog. Galloway's defence was that he had been employed on the Punjab State Railway and in a tea garden in Assam since the year 1879. On his coming to this city he was asked to sell the dog by a sailor companion, who was present at the Apollo Bunder on the evening in question. The Magistrate told the prisoner that his story was very improbable. He convicted him of the charge and sentenced him to suffer three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. With reference to the second charge of theft of Mr. Leslie's papers, which the prisoner had thought to be of greater value, his Worship also did not credit his statements, and sentenced him to an additional month's rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship John Sanderson, 2,136 tons, Captain W Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pandua, 2,152 tons, Captain H G Creft, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain E Detlefsen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 821 tons, Captain R. H. Coope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss Acworth as cabin and 66 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain J P Bevis, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Nilson, Mr and Mrs O Rubbert, Mr and Miss Mahler, Mr A Misrahi.

THE steam-ship Straits of Magellan, 1,716 tons, Captain J. Clerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. James Walsh, Mr. Alli Bush and Mr. Corim Bush. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchulva	1453	Stuart	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Straits of Magellan	1716	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Juno	1567	White	F	W&A Graham & Co
„ Rozario	1238	Brown	H J F	Muir & Co.
„ Kt Templar	2704	Flyn	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1404	Raffin	M	Hajee Cassum.
„ Mary Beyts	2434	Barnes	N	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Endeavour	1761	Smith	P	W. & A. Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Krishna		Nacoda		B S N Co.
„ Poonani		Nacoda		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Venetia	1608	Creery	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Drumberlie	1573	Nevill	6	W & A Graham & Co
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co,
„ Pandora	1781	Mellett	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Kt. of St. George	2299	Bevis	9	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Rhenfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Lancashire	2507	Harris	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Assyria	969	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Sts. of Magellan (s)	Clark	Glasgow, &c.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	Hongkong, Jan 4.1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Satara (s)	Coope	Calcutta, &c.
	Swordsman (s)	Detlefsen	Zanzibar.
	John Sanderson (s)	Smith	Calcutta.
	Pundua (s)	Creft	Calcutta.

The steam-ship Kt. of St. George, Captain J. P. Bevis. obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Yorkshire, for Marseilles and Havre,
„ Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Madagascar barque	McCrone	Acheen, Dec 21.
	Kohinur s	Bullock	Rangoon, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18.—Steamers Bucephalus, Chindwara, Bhundara and Johannisberger, and ship Leicester Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
18	Clilus s	Brisbane.
	Himalaya s	Bombay.
20	Manora s	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—210 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Drumberlie s—150 kegs chemicals, Rogers and Co; 19 packages ink and 25 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—10 cases soap, E Russooljee; 250 kegs bicarbonate of soda, G Mooljee; 250 kegs soda crystal, Jetha Dossa; 25 cases soap, L Adamjee.

Clan Graham s—20 cases slates, M Ebramjee; 100 cases slates, S Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—9 cases medicine, Badham Pile and Co; 8 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co; 480 kegs paint of sorts, E E Kurwa.

Aldborough s—41 cases oilmanstores, E Russooljee; 4 cases soap and 36 cases provision, &c., D Cowasjee; 2 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 4 cases confectionery, M Ebramjee; 52 packages medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 6 cases confectionery, L Adamjee; 11 cases confectionery, B. Nazarally; 6 cases confectionery, M M Vallujee.

Peshawar s—8 cases brandy, M. Pallonjee.

Bengal s—50 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 17 cases cheese, ham, and bacon, Phillips and Co.

Juno s—11 cases cheese and ham, R Dorabjee Subedar.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—1 hogshead brandy, M Russee and Co; 24 cases papers, A Salmon and Co; 25 cases papers, N Ramchunder and Co.

Aldborough s—110 packages glassware, K Samjee; 10 cases butter, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

Rhenfels s—50 bales straw boards, A H Essoobhoy; 20 packages glassware, M Ayoob.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bengal s—51 cases geneva, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—103 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bengal s—5 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Ethelburg s—15,000 cases kerosine oil, N Khairaz and Co; 20,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ailsacraig s—20,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—1,002 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 1,496 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 18 bales wool, M Gangjee; 118 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 46 bales cotton, M Rambey; 200 bales wool, G Tulsecdass; 1,140 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 40 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—16 cwts bristles, John Fleming and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—705 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,999½ cwts poppyseed and 999 cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 375 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, 56 bales hemp, and 632 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co.

Kt Templar s—160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 118 bales cotton-fly, Dewjee Virjee.

Kt of St George s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—480 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwar and Co; 200 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 165 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,001½ cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co; 440 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 770 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 320 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 265 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 290 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Endeavour s—4,000 cwts bone-meal, Cassam Mahomed

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—196 cwts sandalwood, D P Batha and Co; 16,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 3,261 cwts ground-nuts and 170 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiryi; 13 cwts groundnuts and 4 bales hemp, C Nicond; 500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Rozario s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, V. Hunsraj; 1,799 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva s—30 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Endeavour s—900 cwts wheat, N Purshotomdass; 4,000 cwts wheat 999 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Yorkshire s—10,002 cwts rapeseed and 8,001 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

Mary Beyts s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton and 5,001 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 4,000 cwts tilseed and 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Drumberlie s—1,210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 210 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 384 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 116 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co: 345 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Drumberlie s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

Imperator s—250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Assam s—17 boxes indigo, T G Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Pandora s—187 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 200 bales twist, M Pestonjee; 75 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 215 bales twist, E J Abraham; 608 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, G Singhanee; 225 bales twist, N J Abrahm.

FOR KOBE.

Rosetta s—590 bales cotton, Tata and Co: 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Woolsey, Lieut, 23rd Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.

Moore, Lieut, Bo, The Connaught Rangers, lor examination.

Davidson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Eales, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Punjab Infy, from furlough, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

1. There will be no parade to-morrow.

2. Consequent on the resignation of Sergeant T. Stephenson, the following promotion will take place :—No. 4. Corpl. J. Beckerley to be Sergt. from the 19th November 1890, and is transferred to No. 3 Subdivision.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m., for drill under the Commanding Officer at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 24th instant, as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish school—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. D. A. Purdie having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and Trooper F. White having left India, is struck off the strength of the Corps.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for 1889 :—Conductor A. Boyce, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Lieuts G S Hogge, J E Barry, C E Mardall, R Southey, A E Aitken, P A N St Leger Wood, H C E Cave, and F W J Caulfeild.

The following Native promotions are made :—

25th Bo Infy (3rd Batn Rifle Regt)—Subhedar Putlaji Rao Gujar to be Subhedar-Maj, Jamadar Rupa Walla to be Subhedar, and Quarter Master Havaldar Shaikh Muhammad Ismail to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Subhedar-Major and Sardar Bahadur Jagannath Pande, pensioned.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Surg W G Birrell, M B, Medl Staff, to be Honorary Surgeon.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The Rev F E D Cobbold is permitted to resign his appointment as Honorary Chaplain.

Major-Genl A G F Hogg, C B, S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India and to draw furlough pay for one year and one hundred and sixty-six days from 1st May 1890.

The services of Lieut W L Conran, 25th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following Native promotion is made :—21st Bo Infy.—Color Havaldar Shaikh Abdullah to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Abdullah Khan, deceased.

The following Native promotions are made :—4th Bo Infy (1st Batn Rifle Regt), Jamadar Jan Muhammad to be Subhedar and Quarter Master Havaldar Babaji Sait Taili to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Subhedar Sewnac Changnac, pensioned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act is granted to the Rev J O Dening, M A, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon A G Lewis, B A, B D, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and eight months from the date on which he may avail himself of it in March next.

The Rev W W Baillie, B A, Chaplain of Devlali, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 14th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointment is made :—The Reverend H T H Rountree, on duty at the Presidency and outstations, to officiate as Chaplain of Devlali, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Reverend W W Baillie, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H T Pritchard, 3rd Beng Infy, to act as Asst Pol Supt, and ex-officio Asst Supt of Police, Palanpur, pending further orders.

It is notified that Capt J S Ashby, Fifth Asst Pol Resident, Aden, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Doderet, C S, to act as Pol Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr H E Winter, C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar to be Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay vice Mr. R W S Pinhey, deceased, pending further orders, Mr Hormasji Dadabhoy continuing to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Judge during the absence of Rao Bahadur K C Bedarkar, or pending further orders.

Azam Wamon Yeshwant Raje, acting Head Karkun of Taluka Bassein in the dist of Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Rao Saheb Vishwanth Vinayak Paranjpe, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan, is allowed privilege leave for one month from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, or pending furthef orders :—Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Satara, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan. Mr Vajiram Manibhai Mehta to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Satara.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased, pending further orders, to appoint Mr H Pogson to be substantive *pro tem.* Police Probationer and to attach him to the office of the Dist Suptdt of Police, Kaira.

Azam Bhawanishankar Subrao Braindurkar, Head Karkun of taluka Karwar in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class in that dist and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Bhikaji Sakharam Karandikar has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara during the absence of Mr Gangadhar Sadashiva Bhanu.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Edalji Dorabji Talati, BA, on return from leave, to act as Head Master, Surat High School, during the absence of Mr Uttamram Narbheram Mehta, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, MA, PhD, CIE, to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Dept from 27th Dec 1890 during the absence of Mr G W Forrest on special duty, or pending further orders.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Depty Collr with effect from the date of Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal's deputation, pending further orders.

Mr W S Owen, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Doderet, C S, to act as Colr and Dist Mag, Sholapur, Dist Registrar, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist during the absence of Mr H E Winter, C S, or pending further orders.

Mr J B Price, Asst Colr, Sind Commission, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Kasim Virji Patel is promoted from the Second to the First Class of Asst Surgs with effect from 19th Dec 1890.

Mr A E Cumming, City Magt, Karachi, passed an examination in Persian.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Railway.)

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, to Mr B W Blood, Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant two years' furlough to Mr I O'Callaghan, Genl Traffic Manager, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant eight months' furlough to Mr G A Savielle, Ex Engr Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. Babajirao Lakshman Savant as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue to Mr Bhaskar Dhonddev Manerikar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Belgaum Dist.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Surat and Ahmednagar Districts for the ordinary annual adjournment of six weeks from Monday, the 20th April, to Sunday, the 31st May.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courtr in the Belgaum Dist for the ordinary annual adjournment of six weeks from Monday, the 20th April, to Sunday, the 31st May both days inclusive.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1—In the matter of Narrondas Dhunjee, a minor—Thakurdas D and C—Javervahoo vs Dossa Jewan—Payne, G and S—(From the Crown side.)

691—Balkrishna and D—For paupers—Goolamhoosen Allarakhia vs Rahimbhoy Hemraj and others—Wadia and G, and L S F and N.

692—Nanu and H, and R and B—Balkrishna Vasudeo, Narayen Kirtikar and others vs The Bank of Bengal—Crawford, B B and B.

693—Shamrao P—Hajee Hassun Lalbhoy vs Kondonbai—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

463-90—Craigie, L and O—The Bank of Bengal vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Balladina and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.

541-90—Conroy and B—Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy vs The Bank of Bengal and others—Craigie, L and O.

355-89—Ardesir, H and D—Jamilabebee vs Hajee Syed Imadoodin and others—M H Khan.

Defended New Long Causes.

537-90—Tyabjee and D—Jafferjee Hasonalli vs Yoosoofalli Hasonalli and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

594-90—Bicknell and M—Anundibai vs Kashinath Sumbhajee Marker and others—Payne, G and S.

611-90—Chitnis, M and M—Narandas Chaturbhoj and others vs Thucker Jivraj Sunderdas—Thakurdas, D and C.

637-90—Tyabjee and D—Tarachund Lookmandas vs The China Mills, Ld—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

513-90—Chalk, W and S—Babajee Ramchundra and another vs. Jairam Luxumon—Janardhan G—Part heard.

421-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Muni Govri vs Narrondas Culliandas and others—Craigie, L and O.

165-90—Little, S F and N—Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs. Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal, D and J.

413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Manguldas Parmanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, B B and B.

718-89—Chitnis, M and M—Heerjee Hunsraj vs Geo Dove and others—Conroy and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

631-90—Roughton and B—Balmookund Kanairam and others vs Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai—Conroy and B.

633-90—Payne, G and S—Shivajee Dhurmajee vs Limbabai and others—C W S, and T D and C.

634-90—Crawford, B, B and B—The B and P S N Co vs Bahoed Abdoola and another—In person.

BOMBAY MINTING OPERATIONS.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 21st January 1891, is published :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th January, 1891		55,41,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		50,85,000
	Total..Rs.	1,06,26,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	21,98,000	
Do. do. Government	3,000	
		22,01,000
	Rs.	1,28,27,000
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	28,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,000	
		28,02,000
Balance on evening of the 21st Jan. 1891	Rs.	1,00,25,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	50,49,000
Do. Government	49,76,000
	Rs. 1,00,25,000

There is in addition awaiting assay—

	Rs.
Bullion belonging to private individuals.	3,83,000
Do. to Government.	..
	Rs. 3,83,000

MR. G. A. SAVIELLE, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted eight months' furlough.

MR. W. DODERET, C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent at Akalkot and Collector of Sholapur during the absence of Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S.

RAO BAHADUR KHANDERAO CHIMANRAO BEDARKAR has been appointed Fourth Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, vice Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey, deceased, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy continuing to act pending the absence of Rao Bahadur Bedarkar.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22nd OF JANUARY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·079	Calm	2	64·1	45·1	78	..	3·62	+2·58
Agra	30·101	N E	2	67·6	58·6	66	..	0·37	—0·09
Cawnpore	30·065	Calm	3	67·0	..	81	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·095	Calm	2	71·5	40·1	86	..	..	—1·20
Jhansi	30·069	Calm	2	70·4	46·7	64	..	0·36	—0·21
Jacobabad	30·053	Calm	3	57·5	51·0	86	..	3·54	+3·46
Kurrachee	29·995	E N E	10	74·6	55·0	92	0·42	6·73	+6·36
Ajmere	30·099	Calm	..	67·2	44·8	69	..	1·37	+0·92
Deesa	29·996		6	82·6	47·5	31	..	0·02	—0·13
Rajkote	30·017	W	4	79·9	48·0	65	..	0·50	+0·15
Neemuch	30·038	E N E	4	73·7	42·9	57	..	0·16	—0·21
Indore	30·007	S E	1	81·1	48·7	65	..	0·03	—0·77
Saugor	30·021	N E	7	77·8	52·8	38	..	0·41	—1·73
Jubbulpur	30·065	Calm	2	74·9	49·9	88	..	0·60	—1·20
Hoshangabad	30·031	N E	7	73·8	51·8	54	..	0·09	—1·37
Khandwa	30·022	N W	2	84·7	52·6	62	..	1·57	+0·35
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	30·057	E	6	83·2	62·3	94	0·67	5·82	+4·02
Amraoti	30·035	E S E	7	84·3	59·8	95	0·18	2·39	+0.47
Akola	30·033	E	6	85·0	59·9	94	0·05	2·48	..
Surat	30·014	W N W	F	85·0	51·1	70	..	0·01	—0·15
Malegaon	30·051	W	4	84·4	52·5	74	..	1·04	—0·43
Bombay	30·001	E N E	8	80·2	65·0	76	..	1·38	+0·51
Poona	30·061	E S E	8	88·6	52·4	47	..	5·40	+3·74
Sholapore	30·030	W S W	8	89·2	59·6	74	..	8·28	+6·48
Ratnagiri	29.996	E	8	89·4	62·4	56	..	1·38	+0·51
Belgaum	30·025	Calm	3	84·8	54·4	58	..	5·28	+3·28
Goa	29·990	N E	11	81·0	74·0	90	..	1·76	..
Karwar	29·956	E	3	85·7	64·9	78	..	2·30	—0·85
Mangalore	29·987	N E	1	86·8	72·9	77	..	1·31	—2·38
Calicut	29·984	E N E	5	86·8	70·1	76	..	4·15	—3·26
Cochin	29·983	Calm	L	89·3	71·6	77	..	6·52	—3·29
Bangalore	30·090		2	81·7	59·9	78	..	9·93	+5·39
Secunderabad	30·041	E	5	86·2	62·4	79	..	2·26	+0·17
Masulipatam	30·026	Calm	1	84·6	67·1	84	..	11·59	+3·20
Bellary	30·024	Calm	5	89·5	63·0	87	..	4·84	+2·40
Cuddapah	30·028	E S E	..	89·0	68·5	76	..	3·24	—3·69
Madras	30·019	N	8	86·3	72·1	82	..	5·26	—18·05
Coimbatore	30·019	N	2	84·4	67·3	85	..	1·21	—4·64
Trichinopoly	30·015	N E	5	90·5	68·4	81	..	5·33	—5·70
Negapatam	29·998	N E	5	83·9	76.2	77	..	16·32	—15·80
Colombo (20th).	29·987	N E	6	84·0	71·5	78	0·12	20·28	—1·50

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few stations in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where there has been a slight rise, the barometer has fallen in all parts of the Indian region. The fall has been rapid in Sind, Rajputana and also locally at Delhi, Jhansi, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor and Surat; brisk at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Sholapur and moderate or slight in other districts. Reading are highest in the neighbourhood of Agra and lowest in Sind, Gujarat, Ceylon and on and off the West Coast. The baric gradients are slight and the isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area in Sind and Gujarat Pressure is below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable in Sind, Central India and also at Deesa, Saugor and Hoshanagabad. calms and variable winds prevail in all parts of the Indian region. The force has been fresh at Karachi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and moderate or light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles per hour at Karachi and 8 at Amraoti and Bombay. The maximum temperature variations are generally small everywhere except at Neemuch, Rajkot, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, where the deficiency equals 4° to 8°. The highest maximum was 90° at Trichinopoly. Nights are 6° to 7° hotter than usual at Akola, Nagpur and Jacobabad; 4° to 5° Mangalore, Secundrabad, Madras and Negepatam' while at Allahabad, Neemuch and Surat they are 5° to 7° in excess of the average. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Allahabad (40°). Humidity has risen considerably at at Karachi, Jacobabad, Rajkot, Indore, Jabulpore, Khandwa, and Amraoti, but in most other places it has decreased. The skies are densely clouded in Sind, the Punjab and Berar and partially clouded at Deesa, Nagpur, Agra, Ajmere and a few other stations. Rain has fallen at Nagpur, Karachi, Amraoti and Akola but there has been none anywhere else. An area of low presure overlies Lower Sind and Gujarat and the weather there and in its neighbourhood is likely to become cloudy and showery. In Berar and in districts adjacent to it, conditions are still slightly favourable and light rain showers are accompanied by thunder or thunderstorms are still probable. In all other districts the barometric differences are slight and fine weather is likely to continue.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 22

The barometer has risen slowly in Burma, Bengal and some places in the west and south of the Peninsula; and briskly in Assam and elsewhere. The pressure has fallen briskly in north-west India; and slowly elsewhere. Very feeble depression is apparently existing over the central Punjab, but its effects are very slightly felt on the plains, though gales and snowstorms are in progress on the hills. Winds are generally very variable in that direction and moderate or light in force. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Madras; but is below in all other provinces. Rain has fallen in several stations in North Western and Central India; and the weather is unsettled.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·922
Temperature of the Air	72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·9
Dew Point	60·9
Relative humidity of Air	·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·0
General Directions of Wind*.	NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the Duke of Mecklenburg, who has long since been considered ill from tubercular consumption, and who is staying in Cannes, has there been treated with Koch's lymph. No reaction having taken place, it has been discovered that he has not tuberculosis, but must suffer from some other form of disease.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 20th was 433, giving a death-rate of 23·36 per annum per thousand as against 26·36 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 111 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 66, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 81, affections of the respiratory organs; 11, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 22, stillborn; 32, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Budhist or Jain, 18; Lingaet, 0; Brahmin, 14; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 228; Hindu out-caste, 27; Musalman, 90; Parsee, 28; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 244 as against 289 the corresponding period of last year, and 293 the average over the past five years.

How, asks a correspondent, should we pronounce the name Pepys? The usual rendering is Peps; but Mr. Walter Pepys, I notice, writes to Mr. G. W. Smalley, claiming to be a member of the family, and giving the weight of his word in favour of Pepy's, while some of the descendants of the original Samuel Pepy's sister sound the name as if it were written Peeps. This last method is, I am inclined to believe, the correct one. At all events, it follows the analogy of the somewhat similar name Wemyss, which is pronounced Weems."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER, AND METAL WATCHES, SPECTACLES, RINGS, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, opposite to the Old Secretariat, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., a splendid and valuable assortment of gold, silver, and metal watches for ladies and gentlemen, comprising chronographs, ¼ Repeater, keyless hunting and half-hunting, on engraved, engine-turned and enamelled cases, being a fitting opportunity to avail themselves to secure the best description of watches, very fancy and delicate gold spectacles, folders and riding bows, and some fancy rings studded with pearls, rubies, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the watches, &c., are on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 23, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Gold Mohur Castle," Byculla, below the bridge, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, gilt peer glasses, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of the late Mr. VITHAL TOOKARAM CONTRACTOR.

The above is now on view.

STUDIO TENT FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Oval, opposite the Wellington Fountain—

1 Studio tent, 21 feet long 15' by 15'.
Also 1 Swiss cottage tent.
The tent are pitched and are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora at the foot of the Hill, opposite the bungalow lately occupied by the Boarding School, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, fancy pictures and Hink's table and hanging lamp, two single pole tents in good order, &c., the property of W. S. OVEN, Esq., Forest settlement officer, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another geneleman—

A grand piano by Bauer, in very good order, with quilted cover.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhotees.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white shirtings.
5 „ „ jacconets.
4 bales grey jacconets.
4 „ „ madapollams.
On account of the concerned, to close account—
A few best wove wire spring mattresses.
By order of the Administrator-General—
On account of the concerned ex-s. s. Clan Maclean—
5 Octave's Blended whisky,
On account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally—
2 cases umbrellas.
On account and at the risk of Sullamanji Essaji, ex s. s. Huzara—
7 cases plateglass.
On account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally, ex s. s. Beresford—
1 case umbrellas.
2 Patent portable self-acting fire-engines "Fire Queen" with acid in tins and jars, the property of the late Mr. D. RAE.
The property of an officer—
1 Double barrelled breech-loading hammerless gun, by J. and W. Tolley, in case.
5 Indian swords, 5 shields, and 3 daggers.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. M. Kerrawala & Co.—
10 Real Persian carpets of different sizes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Calcutta-built Stanhope mail-phaeton, by Dykes and Co., for both single and pair, with pole, shafts, and bar.
1 Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Simpson and Co., suitable for a single horse or tandem.
1 New landau.
1 „ victoria.
1 Pony cart with brake.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, opposite the Railway station (down line platform), the valuable, handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, choice plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of W. A. CRISP, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Wimbridge Robert and others, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by Rose and Co, very handsome pictures and ornaments, rare old China, handsome table and hanging lamps, very valuable English and French books, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, next to the Oriental Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. C. A. ATKINS, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Friday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of canvas, cordage, leather cuttings, old iron and steel, sheep wool, pawlins, gunny, also about 400 cwts surplus iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Waudby Road, Esplanade, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood and Rutnaghery-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich Copeland and Minton China porcelain ware, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, &c., the property of Revd. H ROUNTREE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the Observatory, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first rate sweet toned square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a handsome strong built light landau, a pair of handsome powerful bay Arab horses going on single and doubles harness, English made plated mounted double harness, a nearly new light dog-cart by Stephens, a handsome powerful bay Arab horse, 15·2, goes both in saddle and harness, single plated harness, Lady's and Gentleman's saddle by Dunnett, first rate hand sewing machine, a first rate gentleman's writing table with drawers, cabinet and shelves, very rich old Satsuma, China flower jars and flower vases, real bronze flower vases, superior oil-paintings, real Persian and velvet carpets, Agra jail made lacing carpet, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's 1 and 3 light under proof table and hanging lamps, first rate large size travelling tiffin basket complete, &c., the property of Colonel H. COLLINGWOOD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Jubilee House, next to the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany, carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome 9-stops harmonium, a handsome strong and light self-driving victoria with movable coach-box and backseat, in very good order, a powerful handsome bay Arab horse, 15-2 hands, 5½ years old, single plated mounted harness nearly new, lady's side saddle, real Persian and velvet carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and 3 light hanging lamps, oilpaintings in gilt frame, first-rate English-made iron safe with Chubb's lock, English-made brass bedstead with wire mattress, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma flower vases, fancy door curtains, &c., the property of H. READ, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 23, 1891.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries
A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM ROAD, MAHIM.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Ayab Allana, the administrator of the estate and effects of Mamon Sallay Mahomed Allana, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Memon Hajee Hubib Ahmed, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, of which Sajoo Kussal is the Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or Bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under old No. 22 and new street No. 200, and ward No. 5346, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Public Mahim Road, leading from Mahim Bazaar to Custom House, in the registration sub-district of the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Public Mahim Road, leading from Mahim Bazar to the Custom House on the west, and north by the oart of the said Sajoo Kussal, on the south by the house of Ebrahim Saheb Tussattay, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Habib Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong Victoria in good order.
1 strong four seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 strong Bay Arab galloway.
1 strong pony cart.
1 Handsome English built Landaulette by Kesterton.
1 chesnut, half Kathiawar half Arab mare, 5 years old, prize winner, Rajkote Show, December, 1889, height 13-1, sold for no fault.
1 strong brown waler gelding, 15-3, about 8 years old, very quiet to ride and very handsome.
1 ball bearing Rudge tricycle, in good order.
1 pair of very handsome grey Arab horses, 14-3, 7 years old both go will in single and double harness.
1 English-built basket Bareilly cart by Windower.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to England, to be sold to the highest bidder—
1 pair of handsome strong Australian horses, go very well in harness.
2 handsome strong E. B. glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CLASS CHANDELIER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Mr. E. Meiffre, Military Square Lane, Fort, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Kermally Khaki Puddumsey, superior glass chandiliers from the well known firm of Cristallerries-de-Baccart, Paris—

1 gas chandelier with 8 lights.
2 do. do. 10 „ each.
2 do. do. 12 „ „
2 do. do. 18 „ „
2 candlesticks with 2 „ „
2 do. do. 5 „ „
2 do. do. 6 „ „
A few square shades for the chandeliers.

The above is a splendid collection, in fancy style, enamelled in very rich colours, fit for Rajas and Gentry as a drawing-room decoration.

Also one shipment of 3 casks spare shades from the same makers, ex s.s. "R. Rubattino."

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. Pestonjee Ardesir Kaka, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Khetwady, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, globe lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c.

The property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 26th, and TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 7 a.m., each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, roses, stephanotis, orchids, palm, &c., &c., the property of E. S. LUARD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Oomerkhary, behind the County Jail, by order of the concerned and at the risk of Ligory DeSouza, administrator of the estate and effects of A. M. DeSouza, deceased, a large quantity of machinery, consisting of 3 engines, of 18-14 and 8 horse-power, stationery and portable crane, fly wheel, tanks, grinding machines, Soda machines, bone crusher, Donkey engine, pullies, cylinder, brisk gram and cleaning machines, lathes, hotel stores, pumps, drilling machines, chain black, and many other sundry articles too numerous to mention.

The above will be on view six days before the sale and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

On MONDAY, the 9th February next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Parbhooram Jeewanram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hajee Essa Hajee Essack, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Khoja Street, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvie (now sub-district of Bombay), and containing by admeasurement three hundred and nineteen and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the vacant ground belonging to Shalk Moolmy Shaik, on or towards the east by the Khoja Street, on or towards the south by the property of Morojee Madhowji, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the properties of Rustomjee Ruttonjee, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Dewchund Mooljee, and Dhunjee Aspanniarjee, respectively, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdoolbhai Lallji, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 369 and 3635, and Collector's new Nos. 7041 and 9646, old Survey Nos. 895 and 896, and new Survey No. 4317, the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, Ward No. 7,295, Street Nos. 174, 176, 180, and 182, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Essa Haji Essack.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 23, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

A LONDON telegram of to-day's date to hand this evening reports the reduction of the Bank of England rate by a half per cent., making it stand at 3½ per cent.—news which was not unexpected in financial circles in presence of the increasing ease in the London Money Market, and of the fact that the rate of discount on Short Bills outside the Bank stood below two per cent. Consols recovered the other ⅛ per cent. of the late decline yesterday, being quoted by Reuter at 97¼; and Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 109. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. down at 48d.; and Rupee Paper, following suit, was ½ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £81 for Fours and £83 for 4½ per cents.; the quotation for the metal from New York coming ⅝ cent below Tuesday's, at 104¼, with Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¾; as also was Exchange on London at frs. 25·25.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills yesterday 24½ lakhs, out of the 35 offered, were allotted, at 1s 6 9-32d, Calcutta taking 17¼ lakhs, Bombay five, and Madras two, an extra 1¾ lakh being afterwards alloted to Calcutta, at 1-32d. advance. The regular rate shows a decline 5-32d. from that obtained on the previous Wednesday, and of 7-32d. from the extreme price of the extra sales on the following day. It is announced that 35 lakhs will be offered again next week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, and Surats steady, the total sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 1,000 East Indian. The price of Mid.-American remained at 5 3-16d., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. The days Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of Cotton in New York was quite unchanged yesterday, the spot price of Mid.-Uplands being still 9⅜ cents, and Futures for April 9·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales; and the figures from the beginning of the season now show the following comparison with those for the preceding two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	27,000	18,000	23,000
Four days' do. ...	117,000	98,000	120,000
Since 1st Sept. '90...	4,969,000	4,728,000	4,240,000

A considerable business was done to-day in our local Cotton Market, the Mills having purchased 3,100 bales of ready new stuff, consisting of 2,150 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 165-7; 500 Pachora, at Rs. 164; 200 HinGunghat, at Rs. 188; 200 Bengals' at Rs. 169; and 50 Amli "Ginned," at Rs. 169; together with 130 bales of Bhagalkot, at Rs. 155 per candy; while exporters took 1,300 bales, of which 500 were Oomras, at Rs. 166½-7; 400 Bengals, at Rs. 164-8; and Julgaum, at Rs. 168, the tone of the market having been steady, but without any quotable change in rates.

Since the beginning of the week cloudy and unseasonable weather had prevailed at Khangaum and Oomrawattee, in the Oomra circle, 22 cents of rain having been registered in the former district, and 56 cents in the latter; and at Delhi and Cawnpore, the weather continued cloudy, though no further rain had fallen. The official telegrams received to-day from the Broach and Dhollera circles report no change in the position of the crop; but arrivals were increasing at Bhownuggur in the latter, and at Dhollera itself they were expected early.

WHEAT.—A further decline of half an anna per cwt. took place in the price of *Pessy* of both qualities to day, at Rs. 4-10-0 for 91 per cent. and Rs. 4-9-0 for 85 per cent; but in other descriptions there was no change, and the tone of the market was steady, with a moderate business passing.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone with no increase in the export demand, and prices are unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,536	bales.
Wheat	27,887	cwt.
Linseed	6,348	„
Rapeseed	1,400	„
Gingelly	7,154	„
Ground nuts	6,586	„
Castor seed	1,718	„

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing, and a fairly large business has been done at a further advance of 6d. to 1s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday's final rates, at which the market remained quiet all day, but closed rather steadier, though without any further change in quotations. A little Bank Demand was done in the morning, for this mail, at 1s. 6⅜d; but later on the rate could only be obtained for the following mail, and a few Merchants' Bills were placed, for February delivery, at 1s. 6 11-16 to ¾d. for three months' sight Credits; but otherwise little business has transpired. We quote forward Bank Demand at 1s. 6 7-16 from 15th February, and Credits at 1s. 6 13-16 to ⅞d. for March, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 6 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 6¼d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 to 7-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 6⅜d.	„
Francs	do.	1·96	„

The usual official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 21st January 1891	Rs.	10,626,000
Silver received during the week	„	22,01,000
	Rs.	1,28,27,000
New coin paid during the week	„	2,802,000
	Rs.	1,00,25,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	383,000
	Rs.	1,04,08,000
Last week	„	1,28,67,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, with rates fluctuating, but on the whole a further material fall has been established in Four per cents. At closing we quote 105 13-16 for cash, 105¾ for the coming settlement, and 105 7-16 for the March account, some five lakhs taken by a bank, for money, having been nearly all the business reported, and the feeling still weak.

SHARES have been more active to-day on the principal line of Mill Scrip, rates being in some cases higher, and in others lower, at our quotations. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 100 higher, at Rs. 2,300. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 975 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, left for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Gwalior arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet left here today for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JAN. 22.

N. L. mail steamer Elbe, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah .... 4⅛.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. „	83
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	48

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 21.

10 p.m.	69·4

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.

6 a.m.	67·3
10 a.m.	70·8
2 p.m.	76·5
4 p.m.	77·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HODGINS—BURGESS—January 17, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev A N Spens, Senior Chaplain, Charles Richard Hodgins, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Aimee Gertrude, eldest daughter of Colonel H M Burgess, Royal Artillery.

KEATLEY—DONLEA—January 15, at Jullundur, by the Rev Father Harmuill, O C, Surgeon John Keatley, F R C S, Medical Staff, to Aimie Gertrude, daughter of Captain Thomas Donlea, Bengal Commissariat Department.

DEATH.

BEAVER—January 17, at Barrackpore, Edith Katherine, infant daughter of Major Frederick Beaver, Royal Artillery, aged 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

THE "Industrial Revival of India" is a subject that has been approached from many points of view—mostly theoretical so far—and though no one has yet given a practical lead to the discussion no one has gone nearer to doing this than Captain Collingwood Townsend, R.A., whose hand-book on "the Mineral Wealth of India" will stimulate inquiry into the ways and means of reviving some at least of the industries which once enjoyed a vigorous prosperity in this country. Captain Townsend, if he meets with severe critics, will most likely be told that he is here and there a little too rhetorical in his exposition of the possibilities of industrial India. "Indian iron," he writes, "will one day command the market of the world. Why will India sleep and not awake to clutch the chances of greatness and profit that lie in her own hands?" Sentences of this kind abound in the book, and they must be taken as indications of the strong faith that the writer has in the large potentialities that lie dormant in India, awaiting only the magic touch of the capitalist's wand to convert them into actual prosperity. Captain Townsend's survey of the iron fields and of the other mineral resources of India is as comprehensive and thorough as the limitations of a pamphlet will admit of. He claims only to have touched upon "the wealth lying neglected at our feet, and the great future that lies before anyone who exploits it on a large and scientific basis." Gold and diamonds he leaves to the adventure of daring men who are able to bring the sanguine and easily persuaded public into partnership with them. No one who deals with this subject, however, can help regretting, and perhaps wondering, that while it has been so easy a matter to induce English capitalists to sink money in more or less disappointing and delusive gold-mining enterprises in India and elsewhere, the iron wealth of India has so far been the subject rather of faith than of enterprise. Experience, it is true, has been in many cases discouraging. The Bengal Iron Company, founded in 1874, lived for only five years; in the first half of the century the Indian Steel, Iron, and Chrome Company had a longer and more active career, but it, too, came to an end, despite the fact that at Sheffield its iron was pronounced, *ex cathedra*, as it were, to be superior to anything in either England or Sweden. But the experiment has not been exhaustive enough to be conclusive. The Bengal concern started with too little capital, and there is no need to indicate in Bombay, of all places in India, how that initial weakness may bring disaster to the most promising enterprise. The history of the other undertaking is not told. But commercially speaking it was unfavourably situated. It was located at Porto Novo on the Malabar Coast, near enough, no doubt, to good sources of supply, but much too far from a remunerative market. The quality of the outturn, however, seems to have prompted English manufacturers to prophesy that the time would come when India would become the largest source of iron for Sheffield. Two remarkable "object-lessons" on this subject, as familiar as the truth about them must be unsuspected by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people who see them, are presented in the two great bridges that span the Menai Straits—the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Britannia Tubular Bridge—in both of which a large quantity of Indian iron is used.

Testimonies to the value of Indian iron, indeed, may be gathered in abundance from official and unofficial scientific sources, and Captain Townsend, as a believer in its merits and in the capability of developing the industry, by no means stands alone. But the development of the iron resources of India is a complex question and not a simple one. It is dependent largely upon the proximity of coal, and of coal of a quality suitable for smelting and founding. For instance, in the Wardha Valley iron, coal, and limestone for flushing abound. But the Warora coal is poor in carbon, and much too rich in ash, and is a bad coal for foundry purposes, whatever it may be for smelting. A systematic survey of the coal and iron resources of India, in which the degree of proximity of the iron to the coal-beds, the carboniferous quality of the latter and their suitability or otherwise for foundry use, and the distance between the iron-beds and the nearest coalfield producing coal adapted for foundry purposes, was of course beyond the scope of the author's inquiry. But he suggests the necessity of something of the kind when he declares for the feasibility of having smelting furnaces on the Raniguni iron bed, where only coal with a low percentage of carbon is available, and foundries in connection with them at Kahabari, where there is coal rich in carbon. Under such an arrangement coal, however carried, would enter largely into the cost, and we suspect that the case cited is typical of many others in which the fuel question would be a disturbing factor. However, typical cases of this kind should be made the subject of more or less exact calculation, for they might be made to throw a good deal of light upon the question whether the production of iron on a large scale in India is economically practicable. Take, for another example, the Salem ironfields. They are far away from the coal; but not so far, Captain Townsend thinks, but that it would pay to lay down a coal tramway to the nearest coal-pits. We are not in a position to question this, but it is put forward somewhat hypothetically, and we take it that no one would be more pleased than the writer if Government, whom this question concerns as much as it concerns anyone, would check the suggestion by inquiry and calculation.

A book of this kind is necessarily little more than suggestive; it could, however, be made exceedingly useful if the more promising of the proposals which are tentatively put forward in it were submitted to technical inquiry. And the possibilities of developement which Captain Townsend takes in view are by no means limited to iron. He names limestone, fireclay, graphite, manganese, nickel, and chromium as amongst the buried treasures which are to be had for the seeking, and sums up his review of the field of our mineral wealth by observing that all the materials required for a successful iron industry are to be found in India, and only the energy—he might have added the enterprise, in which the native capitalist is so deficient—to develope them is wanting. The temptation to read the economic future of India in its economic past is strong. Tavernier's account of the industries, since vanished, which he found flourishing in India in the seventeenth century is not more stimulative of the hope of industrial India gradually growing into life than is the one fact mentioned by Captain Townsend, that there was a time when Persian armourers found it worth their while to come from Ispahan to Berar to buy iron for their armour. This may seem, to use the phrase of a classic French writer, like mistaking souvenirs for hopes; but the iron which enters into the legend is still there, and for much of it there must be a market near at hand, provided it can be produced under economical conditions. All the materials for the successful making of the iron industry, we are reminded, are to be found in India, though it is necessary to remember that much depends upon their proximity to each other—in the case of iron and coal, or at least charcoal—and to a market. With cheap ocean freights, and with constant improvements in production in Europe, it must not be taken for granted that the iron that might be produced in India would be cheaper than that brought from beyond seas. The experiment has not, however, been submitted to anything like an exhaustive test. As a beginning Captain Townsend suggests that iron works should be started, to deal only with imported pig iron, and he very properly recommends that whatever is done every effort should be made to ensure excellence, so that Indian iron work may have a good name at starting. But this would not go far to fulfil the major purpose of the work, which we understand to be the manufacture of iron in India from Indian ore. Where shall a beginning be made with that? In Mysore the Government have taken the matter in hand. Believing that there is no industry that is likely to advance the material prosperity of the State as rapidly as that of iron, the Maharajah's Government have given specially favourable terms to a capitalist, who has opened works on an extensive scale. Iron ore from Government land is granted free to this gentleman, as to everyone, but in addition to this, wood fuel will be granted free for ten years, and subsequently at nominal rates. The experiment, if it is not copied, will, at all events, be watched with attention, but it will be noted that the initiative has been taken, not by the State, but by the individual capitalist. If those who have spoken and written for the industrial revival of India could persuade a handful of capitalists to venture upon breaking ground, after due inquiry, in some of the promising localities named by Captain Townsend, a beginning, at all events, would be made. His book, unpretentious though it is, will be of real service if it awakens the dormant spirit of enterprise amongst native capitalists, and we are glad to have the opportunity of calling attention to a work which deserves wide currency.

THE fifth annual report of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, giving the history of the movement for the year ending on the 30th November last, has just been issued. The year was memorable in the annals of the Branch for the second Fancy Fair, which yielded splendid results, due to the energy of Lady Reay, who secured the cordial co-operation of the ladies of Bombay and the generous contributions of wealthy natives in the Mofussil. A sum of Rs. 36,343 was thus added to the income of the year, raising the total receipts to Rs. 40,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,437, including a donation of Rs. 10,000 out of the proceeds of the Fancy Fair towards the Convalescent Home of the European General Hospital at Khandalla, in return for the assistance rendered by the friends of that institution in organising the Fair. A contribution of Rs. 5,000 was given towards the Resident Physician's quarters at the Cama Hospital. The Training School for Nursing and Midwifery absorbed Rs. 7,239, and scholarships for female medical students studying in Bombay Rs. 4,248. The hospitals at Nasik, Rajkote, and Poona received contributions amounting to over Rs. 2,000. The balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 71,500, an increase of nearly eight thousand rupees as compared with the previous year. The funds collected by the Bombay Branch and the local committees to date amount to the satisfactory total of two lakhs and fifty-eight thousand rupees. Unfortunately in some of the districts there is a falling off in the subscriptions. Ahmedabad and Surat for two years have contributed nothing. On the other hand, Nasik subscribed Rs. 8,000, Hyderabad, Sind, Rs. 5,720, and Shikarpur Rs. 14,641. In Bombay the chief work has been done at the Cama Hospital, where with the permission of the Government the staff, who are Government servants, have given great assistance in the training of Native and European nurses. The caste difficulty, which at first threatened has been in great measure overcome. Of the fifteen nurses now under instruction, while eight are Europeans or Eurasians, one is a Brahmin, and two are Mahrattas. Of Jewesses there are three, the same number of Native Christians, and one Parsee. The Mussulmanis are conspicuous by their absence; in 1889 one Mahomedan sought instruction as a nurse, but that solitary example has not been followed. Since the school was opened thirty-three nurses have obtained certificates of competency, of whom fifteen are engaged in various hospitals and dispensaries, and the rest find employment in private families in Bombay and up-country. The experiment of employing a trained nurse to attend cases in the bazaar has been followed up, and works well. The pupil nurses in rotation accompany the bazaar nurse, and thus acquire a practical experience of nursing in private houses, which will be of great value subsequently. The fees sometimes paid the bazaar nurse have nearly covered her salary, and thus proportionately relieved the funds of the Branch. The Allbless Obstetric Hospital, built by the wealthy Parsee gentleman, Mr. B. E. Allbess, was opened during the year; the thirty beds it contains will facilitate the work of training nurses and midwives. Small hospitals up-country have received assistance to defray the salaries of nurses and the training of pupils. At Ahmedabad, although there have been no new subscribers during the year, there is a very successful hospital with a dispensary in full operation under Miss M. Kapadia, a Parsee practitioner, who passed through the Grant Medical College. The beds of the hospital are often full, and the out-patients number two hundred. From Nasik Mr. M. B. Baker, the indefatigable president of the local Branch, reports that the general results are eminently satisfactory; though there have been comparatively few in-patients as yet, there is a growing disposition to accept medical aid even from mere practitioners. Children are brought for treatment in increasing numbers. But the vaidhya and the hakim have however, still great influence, and it is recommended that in small towns women should be trained, up to the hospital standard, to move about amongst the people and call in the aid of the Civil Surgeon for difficult cases. Dr. Milne, who has freely given his assistance whenever sought, gives instances from his own experience of the sufferings entailed on native women by the incompetence and cruelty of those who have hitherto ministered to them in the hour of greatest trial. A Mahomedan woman died from exhaustion and starvation, owing to the extraordinary treatment adopted by the vaidhys, who ordered that nothing should be administered to her for a week after her confinement except water in which copper coins had been boiled! The patient, a strong and healthy woman, died in eight days. How many cases no less deplorable never come to light!

THE result of the election of a Member of Parliament for the borough of the Hartlepools in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Richardson must unquestionably be considered as a consolation for the Liberal party, recently so much discouraged. Those who are acquainted with the opposing candidates and with local feeling and interests might well have expected that the poll would have gone the other way. Though both Sir William Gray, the Unionist candidate, and Mr. Christopher Furness are large employers of labour, it happens that but for the energy and enterprise of the former, the latter would have held a very much more modest position than he does to-day. For Sir William Gray is one of the pioneers of the fortunes of the two Hartlepools, out of which the family of which Mr. Furness is a junior member has sprung. Sir William belongs to an older generation than his opponent. He is the head of the firm of William Gray and Co., the well-known shipbuilders and owners and marine engine builders. He was the first mayor of the jubilee borough of West Hartlepool, and several times mayor of East Hartlepool, chairman of the local County Bench of Magistrates, of the Port and Harbour Commissioners, a director of the North-East Railway, is a member of Lloyds and of the Loadline Commission the report of whose proceedings was published a few weeks ago. As a local correspondent declares, what Lord Armstrong is to Newcastle Sir W. M. Gray is to the Hartlepools. His benefactions, too, in both West and East Hartlepool were almost countless, and it might have been taken for granted that he would be triumphantly returned to the seat which he had many times declined to contest. Mr. Furness is the managing owner of the Furness line of Transatlantic steamers, and a member of the shipbuilding firm of Edward Withy and Company. He has been a member of the local Improvement Commission and of the Municipal Corporation, but the early intimation of his intention, on Mr. Richardson's projected retirement, to champion the Gladstonian interest was almost regarded as a joke. His victory, it may well be imagined, is as great a surprise to himself as to his opponents. The electorate is two thousand more than it was in 1886, when Mr. Richardson, the Unionist, defeated the Home Rule candidate by 912 votes. Mr. Richardson's local interest was not nearly so extensive as Sir William Gray's, and this complete reverse of the Unionists in their former stronghold is quite unexpected.

WE print to-day a communication which a well-known Parsee importer of Indian yarns at Hongkong has addressed to the Bombay Millowners' Association, calling attention to the existence of practices in the China yarn trade which seem to be analogous with those which have lately proved the subject of such exhaustive discussion in the export cotton trade. The complaint is made that some of the shippers of Bombay yarns are in the habit of packing inferior yarns under chops and tickets representing a superior quality. The Millowners' Association doubtless have an answer to the complaint, and if the practices are anything like as widespread as they are said to be they will be not less anxious to devise means to put an end to them than the Cotton Trades Association have been to discourage false packing. Mr. Mehta's letter, which is said to be written in behalf of the leading importing houses in Hongkong, establishes a connection between the practices referred to and the reluctance of Chinese buyers to take up their purchases against which the trade are endeavouring to protect themselves by agreeing to insist upon a fixed period in which the Chinese buyers shall complete their transactions. In the cotton trade and in the yarn trade similar practices are leading to similar results. The Liverpool Cotton Trades Association have told inquirers in this country that one effect of mixing inferior with superior qualities is to bring down the price of the latter to the level of the former; and we are here told that "the malpractice works doubly against the foreign importers, for not only a less value is obtained for inferior goods, but even the genuine descriptions get under suspicion and ill odour, and are hardly thought of at their proper value." As experience accumulates in these matters it seems increasingly safe to derive from it the general economic law that adulteration and false packing bring down prices to the level of the lower quality, so that in the long run it is the adulterator who loses. The bulk of the Bombay millowners must be aware of that fact, and we should expect to hear that the area within which the practices complained of exist is narrower than the Hongkong correspondents of the Association have made it appear to be.

YESTERDAY was the day appointed for electing a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Fort ward in the place of Dr. E. F. Underwood, resigned. There were at first several candidates in the field, but they had subsequently retired in favour of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, who was therefore the only candidate. He was proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Mr. S. J. David, and was declared duly elected a Councillor.

THE Venerable Archdeacon Lewis, B.A., B.D., has been granted furlough to Europe for one year and eight months.

DR. A. P. DE ANDRADE, of Bombay, has been decorated by his Majesty the King of Portugal with the Companionship of the Order of Conception of Villa Vicosa.

THE Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., Chaplain of Devlali, has been granted privilege leave. The Rev. H. T. H. Rountree will officiate in his absence.

LIEUT. H. T. PRITCHARD has been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Assistant Superintendent of Police in Palanpur.

MR. J. R. PRICE, Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, has been allowed furlough for twelve months.

MR. B. W. BLOOD, Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted six months' special leave.

TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

ANTICIPATED APPROACH OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

There are indications which lead to a wide-spread belief that a dissolution is imminent. The prevailing impression has been strengthened by a remarkable speech delivered by Lord Salisbury yesterday, in which he made a vigorous appeal to the Protestant sentiment of the country. He asked that Irish loyalists should not be handed over to an Irish assembly which would be ruled by the Roman Catholic priesthood, which would trample on Ulster. This pronouncement, which was received with enthusiasm, is regarded as a token that a General Election, with a "No Popery" cry, is at hand. The Liberals are hastening their preparations, but are uneasy at the out-look, not having yet recovered from the stupefaction consequent on the Parnell *fiasco*.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIBERAL VICTORY AT HARTLEPOOL.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Mr. C. Furness, the Gladstonian Liberal candidate, has been elected for Hartlepool in the place of Mr. Richardson, the deceased Liberal Unionist member, by a majority of 218 votes, defeating Sir William Gray, who contested the seat in the Liberal Unionist interest.

LORD SALISBURY ON IRELAND.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Cambridge yesterday, said the real lesson taught by recent events in Ireland was the tremendous power possessed by the priesthood, which, if Home Rule were granted, would govern Ireland and crush Ulster beneath a ruthless heel.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates include a large increase in the number of boys for training.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, from Bombay.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Provost of Edinburgh and the Council of the Magistracy have sent a memorial to the Board of Trade to intervene in the railway strike in order to ensure the safety of passengers and efficiency of the traffic.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 21.

The Treasury to-day purchased 326,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105·37 to 105·52.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 22.

The Nawab Vicar-ool-Umrah, Revenue Minister, who has been touring in the districts, arrives at Goolburgah to-day (Thursday) where he distributes prizes to the High School and to the Zenana School. The latter institution has been a great success, and has made creditable progress since it was first started. Two hundred and fifty Mahomedan girls attend the schools. Nawab Mushtak Hoosain, Revenue Secretary, left here for Goolburgah last night, and returns with the Revenue Minister to-morrow (Friday).

Sir Frederick Roberts arrives here on the ninth of next month, and proceeds immediately afterwards to the Royal Artillery camp. He returns to Hyderabad on the 11th, and dines with his Highness the Nizam and with the Minister on the 12th and 14th February. On the 13th his Excellency will come to stay at the Residency as the guest of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, and will leave Hyderabad on the 16th February.

The divisional bench of the High Court has, on appeal, acquitted Jai Rao in one of the Treasury frauds cases; but the sentences on the other accused persons convicted have been upheld. There is besides another case against Jai Rao, in which Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung and Rajah Srinavas Rao are concerned, and for this Jai Rao is under arrest on Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung's application.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the case has postponed its sittings to enable the Nawab to look up all the papers in the Accountant General's and other offices, with a view to submit an explanation which the Minister will first consider departmentally, and then pass such orders as regards trial by commission as the circumstances of the case may warrant. It is a matter of regret, and this regret the Minister shares, that owing to the postponement of the trial before the commission in the treasury frauds case Jai Rao should be kept under arrest, but it is hoped that further action in the matter will shortly be taken.

The city murder case continues to excite interest. Mr. Budrodeen Tyebji, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Hormasji N. Vakeel, solicitor, is conducting the prosecution on behalf of Government. The case came up for further hearing on Tuesday, when Mr. Budroodeen stated that the second accused, Abdul Wahid, had been wrongfully acquitted. The Judge of the High Court before whom the case is tried observed that the accused had not been acquitted, but had simply been released on bail owing to there not being sufficient evidence against him. After hearing counsel for the prosecution, permission was granted to produce such further evidence as may be forthcoming. The case comes on again to-day.

THE PASSENGER SHIPS' COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The Passenger Ships Commission arrived here to-day, and will after taking evidence go to Bombay on Saturday evening.

AGRICULTURE IN MADRAS.

The agricultural outlook in some districts has become very serious.

SIR C. ELLIOTT AND THE CONGRESS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

In replying to an address presented to him yesterday from the general public of Calcutta congratulating him on his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, made a declaration on the attitude of Government towards the Congress movement. It was a mistaken impression, he said, that Government is hostile to the Crongress; and that it is partly due to the misapprehension as to the intentions and orders of the Government of India, which hold that in a country like the Indian sphere an official is unable to divest himself of officialism. It is difficult for him to show any interest or take any share in the political movements without its being supposed he had a bias one way or the other in the matter. The Government always is most anxious to obtain the views of the people of this country in all public questions, and it is difficult to exaggerate the pains which the Government take to obtain them. It was surprising how this fact had failed to be recognised by the leaders of the native society, and those visitors from England who come out interested in the State and Indian Public Opinion, and anxious to learn what development the new movement will take if the Government of India is and must be from its nature to a certain extent, a despotism. It was despotism, he continued, tempered in the highest degree with an anxious and careful endeavour to feel the pulse of the public, and follow in the direction which the wisest and most influential members of the public indicate as to the tendency which ought to be adopted. He did suppose, he continued, that any cautious statesman can conceive that a representative of Government, as it is understood in England, can in the present state of things be introduced into India. But all that the system of representative government aims at is accomplished when leaders of thought throughout this country are consulted and their advice accepted. The Viceroy has drawn up a resolution, which will shortly be published, indicating the views of the Supreme Government on the subject. He had seen from the resolution that the Government of India considered the Congress a movement which private persons are perfectly free to follow and encourage, and if there be any danger of the younger and hotter-spirited among the leaders of the educated classes being run away with by some too advanced ideas which are unfitted for the present condition of native society, Government hoped the sager and more experienced would teach them to moderate their opinions.

THE PROTECTED AGE QUESTION.

Meetings are being held here and throughout Bengal daily to protest against the Protected Age Bill.

INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

The 38th Bengal Infantry will be relieved in Burma by the 5th Madras Infantry.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, proceeds to England on leave this summer.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. A. P. Macdonell arrives by the next Sunday's mail steamer, and goes direct to Nagpore to take charge of the Central Provinces from Mr. Neil.

AN ANNUAL WATER GRANT.

The Financial Department have consented to an annual grant to military authorities, equal to one-half of what the latter may spend on water-supply for the various cantonments, provided it does not exceed three lakhs of rupees in any one year.

SLIP OF A ROCK AT CHAPPER.

At the sixth tunnel in Chapper Reft a very large slip of rock took place on Monday, carrying away girders of the small bridge at the mouth of the tunnel, damaging the permanent-way and rendering the bridge unsafe for traffic. Passengers are transhipped at the scene of accident. Engineers expect to restore communication in three days.

OPENING OF THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The through communication on the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be opened on the 1st February, the formal opening ceremony taking place a few days later.

THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE. SIEGE TRAIN OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

The siege train was advanced to-night to the second Artillery position, which is 1,600 yards from the target. To-morrow the practice battery will have a busy day. They will on the forenoon fire sixty-one rounds, including twenty rounds from a three-pounder quick-firing gun, to repel sorties, and at night twenty-eight rounds. Other troops will manœuvre between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, on the south-east of the investing army's right flank.

POLO MATCH AT POONA.

The polo match, which was played at Poona today between the Royal Fusiliers and Gunners, was declared drawn; each side having scored two goals.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE IN BOMBAY.

AT 8-30 a.m. yesterday morning, his Excellency the Governor received a private visit from his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore in the Durbar Room, at Government House, Malabar Point. One of his Excellency the Governor's carriages, containing the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and an Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, started from Government House at 7-45 a.m, for the purpose of escorting his Highness from his residence, Adenwalla's House, Breach Candy. An escort of his Excellency the Governor's body-guard accompanied the deputation. The gentlemen of his Highness's suite followed in his Highness's own carriages in the rear of the escort. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the arrival of his Highness at Government House, and the guard-of-honour presented arms. On alighting from his carriage, his Highness was received by the Secretary to Government, who conducted him into the Durbar Room. His Excellency the Governor received his Highness at the threshold of the Darbar Room and conducted him to a seat on his Excellency's right hand. Immediately to the right of his Highness were seated the Political Officer on duty with his Highness, and beyond him the suite of his Highness. On the left of his Excellency the Governor were seated the Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Military and Private Secretaries to his Excellency, the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Oriental Translator to Government, and the personal staff of his Excellency. Towards the close of the visit the Maharaja's officers were presented to his Excellency by the Political Officer on duty with his Highness. Attar and pan were served to his Highness at the close of the visit by his Excellency the Governor. The Secretary and the Under-Secretary, Political Department, then presented attar and pan to his Highness's Sirdars according to their rank. On the departure of the Maharajah, his Excellency the Governor took leave of his Highness at the same point at which his Excellency received him, and his Highness was conducted to his carriage by the Secretary to Government. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and the guard-of-honor presented arms. The deputation which escorted his Highness to Government House accompanied his Highness beyond the precincts of Government House. and then took leave. The body-guard accompanied his Highness back to his residence. During the interview the Band played, and the hall was lined by a party of his Excellency's body-guard.

SCOTTISH CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE concerts held annually in aid of the Scottish Orphanage are always looked forward to with interest, and never fail to command large audiences. Wednesday night's concert was no exception, for the Town Hall was crowded from end to end, there even being extra rows of chairs added to accommodate the unusually large assembly. The programme, which was published more than a week ago, undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the brilliant audience for the selection was a most judicious one, while the best and most popular amateurs in Bombay had promised to assist. Never since the annual entertainments in aid of the Scottish Orphanage were inaugurated, have they had so much claim to be called Scottish concerts as that of Wednesday night. The programme was composed almost entirely of Scottish songs, with just an occasional bit of something else to lend a little variety to it. It was evident at the very beginning, from the manner in which the audience settled themselves down to listen, that they were determined to enjoy themselves, and they were not disappointed. Nothing encourages an artiste so much as hearty applause, and, cheered evidently by the warm reception they each met with, they one and all excelled themselves. There was only one disappointment experienced; yet that was amply compensated for by a pleasant surprise. Mr. Chisholm, whose name was down on the programme opposite the plaintive Highland lament "Farewell to Lochaber," and that sweet Scotch air "Mary Morrison," was unfortunately unable to appear owing to cold. While sympathising with their favourite tenor in his indisposition—for as everyone knows he would not have stayed away could he have possibly appeared, even at much personal inconvenience—it was a keen disappointment, for the two airs he had chosen to sing were just those pathetic melodies for the rendering of which Mr. Chisholm is peculiarly gifted. Notwithstanding this, no small amount of pleasure was felt on reading the announcement, which was circulated among the audience on small slips of paper along with the programmes, that Mrs. Walker, who was not expected to appear owing to sore throat, would fill up one of the gaps in the programme made by Mr. Chisholm, while Mr. Marshall Reid had kindly consented to fill the other.

The concert did not begin exactly at the advertised hour, yet all the audience had not assembled, and in referring to this we might just say that those who are in the habit of entering concert-hall or theatre late, might take an example from H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, who were in their seats five minutes at least before the concert commenced, for nothing is more annoying to singer or player than people marching through the hall while he is doing his best to entertain. Mr. R. N. Mant opened the concert by playing on the organ the inspiriting "Marche de da Reine," which was warmly applauded; but even better was his second contribution at the opening of the second part of the programme, namely, an *Intermezzo* from B. Tours, and an *Andante* from Wely. In this latter the organist was heard at his best, the soft dreamy feeling he imparted to the *Intermezzo* forming a marked contrast to the more rapid, merrier movement of the *Andante*. With the exception of the bagpipe performance, of which we will speak anon, Mr. Mant was the only instrumental soloist.

And now we come to the vocalists. Of the ladies, Lady Morland had undoubtedly the heaviest share of the work, all the songs she sang being such as only an artiste of high culture, capable of throwing her whole soul into her singing, could render with the effect necessary to make them appreciated. Her first song was that most charming of Scottish songs written upon an incident in the Relief of Lucknow, namely "Jessie's Dream." The pathos which she infused into the opening verse, the gradually increasing excitement at the approach of the bagpipes, and the exultant finish, roused the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they insisted on her return. Responding cordially to the recall she sang "The Song that reach'd my Heart," an entirely new song which, we understand, has become popular in London by being sung in the course of the burlesque "Ruy Blas." As, however, Lady Morland never heard it sung, and she only recently procured it, the interpretation was quite her own, and like the former song, she rendered it in a style also remarkable for the refined taste and feeling displayed. It is difficult to say which of Lady Morland's songs she was most successful in. On hearing her render Fred Cowen's beautiful song, "The Children's Home," so pathetic, so soul-melting was it, one was prepared to admit it was her most brilliant effort of the evening. It was a grand song, grandly sung, and was loudly encored. Then came what was really her greatest triumph. Her best song, in fact, she held in reserve. "Caller Herrin" is one of the most difficult Scotch songs a vocalist can attempt, not only because of the extensive range of compass necessary, but on account of the peculiarity of the effect necessary to be introduced to give it the proper emphasis. It was all through a powerfully dramatic rendering, the finish being particularly effective. The poor Forth fishwife's plaintive wail, "Wives an' mithers maist dispairin' ca' them lives o' men," followed by the cry, as if she had suddenly awakened in the midst of her grief to her duty, "Caller Herrin," was most realistic and could not have failed to carry the Scotchman's mind homewards. She sang again the duet, "Violets," by Behrend, along with Mr. Hebditch, which the audience would have been content to listen to a second time had they responded. Mrs. Macmillan, who appeared as often as Lady Morland, and was also rapturously encored, treated her audience to songs of quite a different character. They were lighter and, with one exception, "Jock o' Hazeldean," of a merry turn. Her first, "Castles in the Air," was rendered with such verve that she was recalled, and, responding, sang "Comin' through the Rye" in a pleasingly humorous manner. She gave "Willie's gune to Melvin Castle" with even more vivacity, her unstrained style lending a natural effect to her singing. Being called back to the platform once more, she for a change tried something of a pathetic turn, singing "Jock o' Hazeldean," and displaying no small amount of feeling. She exhibited most humour of all in the old duet, "Hunting Tower" with Mr. Reid, acting the part of the deluded "Jeanie" very charmingly. Mrs. Walker we have already referred to as filling one of the gaps left by the non-appearance of Mr. Chisholm. Often has she pluckily ventured on to the platform when she would have been doing herself more justice by remaining in-doors; and she therefore amply deserved the hearty thanks her audience gave her on her appearance on Wednesday night. Though suffering, she came to lend her voice in helping the concert on towards success. It is rather late in the day now to eulogise Mrs. Walker's singing; nothing more could be said now than a repetition of what has been said so often recently. The audience was delighted with her rendering of "O whistle an' I'll come tae ye, my Lad;" and the audience recalling her, she sang in a most sweetly expressive style "Robin Adair."

As to the gentlemen, Mr. B. G. Hebditch did not attempt anything Scotch; and he only gave one song, "True to the Last," in a way which made his audience wish for more. Indeed, they did ask in the usual way for a repetition, but he did not come forward. Mr. Marshall Reid made an impression by his quaint rendering of "The Banks of Loch Lomond," and was forced to come on again. If not the chief feature, certainly the greatest novelty, was the appearance of Mr. Ferguson, dressed in Highland garb, playing on the bag-pipes. The pipes are usually heard at their best amongst the hills, and at a distance, but Mr. Ferguson did not produce much of the usual "skirl." His playing, to those who understand the pipes, would be considered nothing else but masterly. And he did succeed in creating some enthusiasm when he broke into the reel. The beating of time of many feet was heard all over the hall, and more than once some of the audience gave vent to their excitement with a loud "Hooch!" A word of praise is also due to the accompanists, Captain Heyman, Mr. F. Seymour Dove, and Mr. Mant, who performed their duties most creditably.

From the above it will be seen that encores were the order of the night. In fact, they were so numerous that the programme was drawn out to almost double its original length. In conclusion, and in a word, the concert was a success without alloy, upon which both organizers and singers are to be congratulated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ACCORDING to a telegram from our London correspondent, the indications of the approach of a general election in England are becoming more apparent.

THE Gladstonian Liberal candidate, Mr. Furness, has won the Hartlepools election by 218 votes. Mr. Richardson, Unionist, was returned in 1886 by a majority of 912.

THE Troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

A MOST mysterious tragedy took place in Kambeker Street, Bombay, on Wednesday night, a Mahomedan named Abdulla, three of his family, and a maid-servant, being seized with convulsive fits, and dying within a short time of each other. Abdulla was the first to succumb, and while attending to him, his brother suddenly fell to the ground, calling for water, and expired. Abdulla's wife next took ill. She was crying over the dead bodies of her husband and his brother, when she was seized with a convulsive fit, and died immediately. Abdulla's mother next died in a similar manner; and the servant expired about the same time. All the family were apparently enjoying good health, and in a short space of time after Abdulla was attacked by his strange illness, all five were corpses. An inquest was opened yesterday, but the cause of death has not been ascertained, although the symptoms point to poisoning.

AMONG the new arrivals in Calcutta is Mr. Smith, son of the leader of the House of Commons, who is making a short tour in India.

AT to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, a select committee will be nominated to consider and report upon the Hindu Marriage Bill within a month. The committee will probably be composed of Sir A. Scoble, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Bliss, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Mr Nulkar and Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan. We may state that the Central Mahomedan Association, Calcutta, which controls many branches throughout Bengal, approves of the Bill. The British Indian Association will, it is said, petition the Viceroy to postpone the consideration of it for six weeks.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Monday was quiet. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 15; Sonapet, Rs. 1-10; Western Patkoom, As. 12; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1 9; Dhadka, As. 12, Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 12; Sonakhan, As. 11; Eastern Ranchi, As. 7; Lohardagga, nominal.

FROM almost every part of the Punjab and the hill stations come reports of prolonged tempestuous and inclement weather. There is nearly six feet of snow at Murree.

THE offerings made by the pilgrims to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier during the last Exposition are reported to amount to Rs. 18,000.

DURING the past year, from 1st April to the 15th of November, 255½ miles of new railway were opened for traffic in India. This includes 45 miles on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and 57 on the Tirhoot line, and 63 on the Southern Maratha, Bellary-Kistna section.

ANOTHER robbery has occurred from a mail train on the North-Western Railway. On the arrival of the down mail train at Wazirabad on Sunday morning, the baggage van of the train was found open. On the contents being checked it was discovered that one parcel, booked from Rawalpindi to Bareilly, had been cut open, and another parcel from Rawalpindi to Agra stolen. As usual, no clue was found as to the offenders.

THE Lahore paper says that the individuality of *Hayes Sporting News* is likely to be obliterated shortly. Mr. Harry Abbott has purchased the paper, which will shortly be incorporated with the *Indian Planters' Gazette*. Captain and Mrs. Horace Hayes contemplate a tour in Australia.

CAPTAIN W. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, goes home on leave for a year from February. Mr. Ney Elias will undertake Captain Cornish's duties for a time in addition to his own, but it is not unlikely that when Sir Mortimer Durand returns a fresh appointment will be made.

COLONEL T. GRACEY, the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, has gone to inspect the portion of the Villapuram-Guntakul State Railway between Tiruvanamalai and Tirupatti, which has been completed.

THE Combaconum correspondent of the *Indian Social Reformer* writes:—"I went to a temple," where a large number of men and women were assembled, "and asked a pandit:—'Swami,' Who know the Shastras better, the women or the men in our society?' 'Both are equally good in the shastra-gnana; perhaps the widows remember more than most of the Vydiks.' 'Who are the better people?' 'The women of course. 'Why?' 'Women are sincere in their faith, and the men are not.'"

THE results of the High, Middle and Primary Standard Examinations for European Schools in the Punjab held in December 1890, now published, are very satisfactory. Ten candidates, one of whom is a girl, have passed the High Standard examination, (equivalent to the Entrance of a University).

SOME idea may be formed of the disastrous state of things in the great wheat-producing region of South Russia, from the fact that the Banque de la Noblesse has just put up for sale, by public auction no fewer than 800 large and small estates and holdings, the owners being unable to liquidate their indebtedness to the Bank. This is said to be the result of a scanty crop and the sudden and temporary rise in exchange.

THIS is the most dangerous part of the Irrawaddy. Flowing through a channel like a mountain gorge, the current, even when the river is low, is never less than four and a half to five knots, and during the floods the river becomes a torrent. The result is that in the floods navigation is impossible, and from November to May you have to take your chance of hidden rocks. In the diary of the interesting voyage to which we made allusion some time ago, Captain Barwick of the Indian Marine thus describes the aspect of the river at Elephant Rock:—"Rushing the Pashio and Elephant Rock rapids was a bit exciting, the water running over the rocks like a torrent, and on either side of you there was a gaping whirlpool, the diameter of which was about fifteen to twenty feet, with a visible depression of about five or six feet in the centre. Looking backwards a perceptible fall in the water of some two or three feet was noticeable. I was sufficiently near to look down the vortex of the whirlpool, which was at least six feet deep." The Pathfinder and the Rob Roy have now taken the place of the Pirate and the Buccaneer; but evidently the navigation of the Irrawaddy in these parts is more exciting than safe.

THE navigation of the Irrawaddy above Bhamo is at this season of the year an affair of considerable difficulty and no small peril, says a contemporary, the channels being very shallow and narrow, many with only from four to six feet of water in them: and the Local Government has recently lost two valuable paddle steamers, the Pirate and the Buccaneer, which have been wrecked in attempting to make the passage from Bhamo to Senbo. The Pirate was on her way to Senbo with military rations, when she met a raft passing down at a point where there was not room for them to pass. In order to avoid a collision the Pirate sheared in towards the bank, when she struck a rock, ripping her bottom. The serang, with great presence of mind, ran the vessel on to the nearest sandbank, where she foundered, her bows in two feet of water and her stern in three and-a-half fathoms. No lives were lost. The foundering of the Buccaneer was more serious. Like the Pirate she was on her way to Senbo, with troops and military stores, and immediately above one of the worst gorges, known as Elephant Rock, she struck an unknown rock in midstream, ripping her bottom up fore and aft and foundering in a few minutes in fifteen fathoms of water. One fireman and one sepoy were lost.

AMONG the curiosities of recent will-making is the bequest of the late Mr. John Noble, the millionaire varnish manufacturer, of an annual income to his son, Mr. Wilson Noble, the present member for Hastings, with the proviso that £2,000 a-year shall at once be struck off if he should fail to be re-elected. "Tis not," as Mr. Addison has reminded us, "in mortals to command success," though they may "deserve it;" and Mr. Noble, even under the propitious political skies of 1886, only outstripped the Liberal candidate by some 535 votes in a total poll of nearly five thousand. But though the extra £2000 a-year is to be lost if he loses his seat, it is to come back to him again if he can find a seat anywhere.

THE *Illustrazione Italiana* prints the following letter, written by Mr. Gladstone to the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco, author of "Patriotti Italiana," which was first published in English by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, under the title of "Italian Characters in the Epoch of Unification": "My public and personal engagements keep me sadly in literary arrear, but yesterday I was able to begin your work, and I read with profound interest the memoir of Ricasoli and that of the Poerios. Both are most interesting, and the workmanship is that of a practical biographer. The Ricasoli is singularly vivid. I knew him at Florence in 1866, and I cannot forget how on my entering his room for the first time he grasped my hand and cried '*Siamo amici*.' I would that his services were still available for Italy."

A BERLIN correspondent learns that Prince Bismarck is talking of giving over the administration of his estates at Varzin and Schonhausen to his two sons, Herbet and William, retaining only Friedrichsruh for himself.

MONSEIGNEUR ZALESKI, the Roman Catholic Envoy from Rome, who has been sent out to Ceylon with a view to establish a Seminary for the Ordination of Priests for India and Ceylon, has proceeded to Kandy with the object of conferring with Dr. Pagnani, Bishop of Kandy.

FIVE months ago a great stir was occasioned in Birmingham, and much trouble given to the police of the whole kingdom, by the mysterious disappearance of a young person named Florence Shaw, who held the respectable position of assistant matron of some cottage homes. A canal was dragged for her remains, and all sorts of painful theories were published regarding her fate. As the public are often pained and perplexed by such stories of mysterious disappearance, and are seldom compensated by the knowledge of a too-common sequel—and as the police, moreover, are entitled to be exonerated from suspicions of failure—it is only just to note that Florence Shaw has herself put an end to the distressing anxieties and suspense of her parents. Her arrival was preceded by a telegram from Liverpool asking that if she was welcome she might be met at King's Health Station. The explanation given to the police satisfies them that it is not inconsistent with their duty to respect the wish of the parents to say no more about the "mysterious disappearance," and the local papers content themselves with the information that compared with any one of the ingenious theories that have been put forth the truth is commonplace, though not devoid of distressing circumstances.

THE Emperor of Austria has opened the new iron bridge over the Danube at Pressburg. A Correspondent writes: "The town was filled with dense crowds of people eager to witness a ceremony which is of such great importance to them. At the head of the troops, which had marched out to receive the Emperor, rode Archduke Friedrich. In reply to an address of welcome, the Emperor declared himself honoured by giving his name to the bridge, and then walked across it, addressing a number of persons who stood waiting for him. It is twenty years since the Emperor has been to Pressburg. The new bridge is a great boon to the Pressburgers, who in winter were unable to cross the river until it was frozen over. The first bridge was built in 1430 by King Sigismund; but for strategical purposes it was destroyed ten years later. Several bridges were constructed in later centuries for military purposes; but the ice or floods made havoc with them all. In 1825 the Empress Carolina Augusta presented Pressburg with a solid boat-bridge, which was 25 feet broad. It answered its purpose very well; but in the beginning of the winter it had to be taken to pieces. Only once, in 1848, it was laid across the frozen river to allow the troops to cross. On the 13th December, exactly sixty-five years after its construction, the boat-bridge was taken to pieces for the last time, and from to-day the Presssburgers cross the river as freely as they do in midsummer. The part of the city which lies on the other shore of the Danube will probably now develop rapidly. The city was beautifully decorated with pine garlands, rows of pine trees, and multi-coloured flags. The Hungarian nobles, in their handsome dresses, arrived in sledges, with splendid teams of horses and with Hungarian enthusiasm welcomed their King among them.

A VIENNA Correspondent telegraphs: I have already stated that early in January a ball will be given at Court here, at which all the young ladies who have made their entrance into society since the last presentation three years ago, will be presented to the Empress. The list of young brides is astonishingly long, and the majority of them are very beautiful. Foremost among them are the three Countesses Schonborn, married respectively to Princes Hohenlohe, Furstenberg, and Lobkowitz, the two Princesses Schwarzenberg, Princess Oettingen, and the Countesses Schonborn-Wratislaw, Czernin, Bouquoi and Thun.

THOUGH dwarfed and besieged by the imposing structures that have arisen around it and transformed old Whitehall almost out of recognition, the United Service Institute is still actively alive and bent on being useful. The Council are just now making arrangements for a whole series of evening lectures by highly qualified lecturers, in the theatre of that building, upon a variety of important naval and military subjects. It is also proposed to institute evening classes in modern European languages, as well as in Turkish and Arabic, of which, as well as of the gold medal competition, for the best essay on a naval or military topic: particulars can be be obtained of Captain Burgess, the Secretary, Whitehall.

DR. KINGSBURY being a prominent apostle of hypnotism, his testimony against the frauds and deceptions of those who make a public exhibition of their alleged gifts in this way, will not be open to suspicion of wholesale scepticism. His personal researches enable him, he tells us, to affirm that the "subjects" who rush so eagerly on to the platform are regularly engaged at about four shillings a day. One who had been recently employed in London told him that though he was a skilled workman, he had a regular job with a mesmerist, and had been similarly employed in other towns. Looking to the mischievous influences of these "shows," Dr. Kingsbury expresses the opinion that the time has arrived when we should follow the lead of other countries where they are prohibited.

THE Earl of Meath, who has recently visited the well-known labour colonies of the Pastor Bodelschwingh of Bielefeld, testifies in *The Nineteenth Century* to the remarkable success of these institutions, which are twenty-four in number, twenty-two being in the country and two in towns. Favoured by the Government institutions for encouraging industry and the strict laws against begging, the colonies have both enabled the honest man to obtain work, and deprived tramping of its old attractions in the eyes of the idle and vicious. The directors can point, it is said, to numerous cases where men who have not worked for years have been restored to a sense of the dignity of labour, and become honest and useful citizens. Distressed shop-keepers, labourers, waiters, tailors, sailors, chimney-sweeps, and even actors, figure in the long list of avocations which furnish recruits to the colonies. In October last there were several inmates who had received a university education, including a theological graduate. No one, we are told, can escape work, but those who had are too weak for field labour are provided with occupations in the house—the very feeble being set to easy tasks. It must be remembered that the Colonists are employed not merely in agriculture, but also in various hand industries. Lord Meath concludes with the prophecy that a method of dealing with the unfortunate classes which has proved so successful in Germany will not continue to be much longer neglected in this country.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th December, 1890.
The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and beg to convey to you the thanks of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for having placed at their disposal copies of extract para. of a joint report of the two delegates who represented the Government of India at the Telegraphic Conference held at Paris last May. The information contained therein was of much interest to the members of the Chamber.

No reference is, however, made in this document to the proposal submitted by this Chamber in regard to a reduction in the existing charges for telegrams between India and Europe. The recommendations of the Chamber in this respect are contained in its letter to the Government of India, under date of 12th April, 1890, and my committee would be obliged if Government could furnish them with information as to whether this question was discussed at the Conference, and if so, with what result? I have, &c.,

L. R. W. FORREST, Chairman.

No. 12 T. Government of India.—Public Works Department, Civil Works, Telegraph.
To the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th December, 1890, enquiring whether the question of a reduction in the existing charges for telegrams between India and Europe was discussed at the Paris International Telegraph Conference, and, if so, with what result?

2. In reply, I am to forward for the information of the Bombay Chumber of Commerce, extract paragraphs 3 and 16 of a letter, dated the 12th July, 1890, from Colonel H. A. Mallock, late Director General of Telegraphs and one of the delegates for British India at the conference.—I have, &c.,

C. VINCENT,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Calcutta, the 14th January, 1891.

Extract paras. 3 and 16 of a letter, dated the 12th July, 1890, from Colonel H.A. Mallock, late Director-General of Telegraphs and one of the Delegates for British India at the Paris International Telegraph Conference.

* * * * *

3. There were also some negotiations outside the Conference, with the Eastern and the Indo-European Telegraph Companies, as to the possibility of reducing the tariff from India to England, which, however, for reasons which are further explained, came to nothing.

* * * * *

16. Before explaining the financial effect of the alterations made in the Indian rates, I may mention that no change has been made in the rates between England and India. The Government of India had before my leaving Bombay, given me no instructions to apply for any modification in this respect, but I subsequently received from them copies of representations made by the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, to the effect that the present rates are a tax on mercantile business, and the Government of the Straits Settlements had pressed on the Secretary of State for the Colonies for a reduction in rates. Bearing those requests in mind, when an opportunity for a reduction seemed likely to offer itself, I addressed my telegram, Appendix A No. 14, to the Government of India, asking if they would reduce their terminal tax of 57½ centimes to 50 centimes, if I could secure a reduction of 6d. between England and India. To this (telegram No. 18) the Government of India agreed, but as, by article 5 of the Joint Purse Agreement. no alteration of tariff or rates between England and India can be made without the mutual consent of all the three parties to the agreement, I was obliged to refer the matter to the other two (*i.e.* the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies), who replied that, "having regard to the heavy losses sustained by the Joint Purse, owing to the last reduction made in the rates between Europe and India for Indian messages, the companies, whilst thanking the Indian Government for their message, regret that they cannot incur the risk of any further reduction in tariff." The losses referred to in this declaration by the companies are supported by a tabular statement they gave me (Appendix F) of the tariff between Europe and India from 1880 to 1889 inclusive, which shows that in 1889, at the 4s. tariff, fewer words were sent and less money carried, than in 1885 at the 4s. 7d. tariff. It may be remarked, however, that these figures, although they show a loss of revenue, do not necessarily prove that a reduction in tariff will not increase traffic, because, unfortunately, as far as the traffic from India is concerned, the reduction of tariff in francs in gold has been counterbalanced by the reduced value of silver, which has kept up the rate paid in rupees; *i. e.*, the rate per word has been:—

	From Europe	From India	
	Frs.	Rs.	as.
1880	5·60	2	12
1885	5·60	2	12
1889	5·60	3	0

MESSRS. SHEPHERD & CO.'S STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me a small space in your columns to relate my experiences, during a short voyage in one of Shepherd's steamers. Wishing to have first-class accommodation, I willingly paid the first-class fare, but when I arrived at the ship I found there was no portion of the vessel reserved for first-class passengers. With great difficulty, I secured a hard wooden bench, and with that I had to be content, till the most uncomfortable voyage I have ever experienced was over. I once tried complaining to the Captain, but he was so impertinent that I concluded it was wiser to suffer in silence than speak to the man again. I wrote to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. pointing out to them how uncomfortable I had been, and considering I paid first-class fare asking why was there no first-class accommodation, and in answer to my letter they sent the following reply, which I should be much obliged if you would publish—Yours, &c., A.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1890

Madam,—In reply to your letter, dated 28th inst., we beg to say that we are sorry to learn that you were inconvenienced in our steamer. We cannot, however, make any exception to the 8th clause of the regulations printed in our fare and time table, to which we beg to draw your attention and which is as follows:—

"Europeans passengers will be carried from port to port at first-class fares only, but no separate or exclusive accommodation will be reserved for Europeans to the exclusion of natives—the whole of the steamer being thrown open to native passengers."—Yours, &c.,

SHEPHERD & Co.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE following appointments of graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College are notified:—

- Mr. J. C. Batlivala—Assistant Veterinary Officer, Rangoon.
- Mr. J. R. Aria, State Veterinary Officer, Morvi, vice Mr. Batlivala.
- Mr. J. D. Parakh—Veterinary Inspector, Burma.
- Mr. D. F. Dubash—Veterinary Inspector, Burma.
- Mr. D. S. Punthaki, State Veterinary Officer, Bhownugger.
- Mr. G. P. Nariman, Assistant Veterinary Officer, B. V. C., *vice* Mr. Panthaki.
- Mr. S. Naidoo, Assistant Veterinary Officer, No. 2, B. V. C., *vice* Mr. Parakh.
- Mr. D. H. Sirke, Veterinary Officer, Gwalior.

MR. I. O'CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been granted two years' furlough.

THE report that Emperor William intended to visit England during next summer appears to have some foundation, though no official announcement on the subject has yet been made.

A VIENNA Correspondent telegraphs: Count Pista Karolyi has applied to the police to discover the whereabouts of his only son, who disappeared about a fortnight ago, and of whom no trace has been discovered. At the same time as the young Count, who is only twenty, Miss Boriska Frank, a comedienne from the Budapest Volkstheater, disappeared. The young lady is a Jewess, and Count Karolyi has been her lover for some time, intended to marry her. The father, desiring to break off the engagement, told his son he must take military service, and after this the young couple agreed to commit suicide. It appears, however, that at the last moment Miss Boriska Frank refused to die.

THE PACKING OF BOMBAY YARNS FOR CHINA.

The following has been addressed to the Bombay Millowners' Association :—

Hongkong, Dec. 31.

Sir,—The leading importing houses of yarn in this colony having entered into an agreement amongst themselves, as per copies enclosed, to establish a fixed period within which to get the Chinese merchants to fulfil their transactions. I am authorized by the important body of the signatories of that agreement, as well on their own behalf as on behalf of the Chinese purchasers, who have made a very strong representation to them, to bring to the notice of your Association, as a body representative of the Bombay mills, the adoption by the generality of them of the system of packing, under chops and tickets that have previously acquired in these parts a name for a decidedly better quality, a thread a long way inferior thereto.

The system adopted is almost analogous to that complained of of late by the United Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester and a conference of Lancashire spinners, as regards raw cotton, and technically termed "false packing," and it has been carried so far that, before giving their adhesion to the agreement referred to, our Chinese dealers have made it a special condition with us that this system of "false packing," as in the case of yarn it can also be so termed, should be especially brought to the notice of your Association with a view to any repressive or remedial measures that your committee may conceive of taking to put a stop to the growing evil. Our Chinese friends have not been slow to attribute in a great measure to this system the abnormal delay that was prevalent under the old regime in fulfilling transactions, or, for the matter of that, their entire nonfulfilment, and, in a representation they had occasion to make whilst the several points and terms of the new agreement were under discussion, they emphasized their opinion upon this subject as follows :—

"Samples to be submitted to the buyer for every parcel sold, and to be retained in his possession for verification and comparison at the time of clearance. This step has been rendered imperative on the part of the buyer, as it is quite a matter of notoriety for some time past that certain Indian mills have been deteriorating their spinnings, both in the quality of cotton and the make and finish of the article, from their previous standard, and thus throwing a lot of rubbish on Chinese dealers' hands, for which no market could be found even at a great sacrifice in price, and hence the delay in their clearance so loudly talked about."

That there is ample warrant for this complaint, the foreign importers, who have been equally with the Chinese dealers the sufferers, in direct as well as collateral ways, by this disingenuous method, can hardly gainsay. In fact, they have no difference of opinion as to the mischief that has arisen from the practice. Whenever a certain number of bales of a particular chop unsuspectingly taken into the country by the native purchasers, are found there of a quality many grades inferior to the previous importations of the same chop, the latter necessarily at once never think of clearing the balance of purchases of the same ticket, and the scare very often has tended, not only to bring about a repudiation, at very serious loss to the foreign sellers, of contracts of former arrivals of the genuine standard, but also to prejudice materially sales of any arrivals of the true description.

Accordingly, the system, or as it should be rightly characterized, the malpractice, works doubly against the foreign importers, for not only a less value is obtained for inferior goods, but even the genuine descriptions and grades get under suspicion and ill odour, and are hardly thought of at their proper value. In certain cases, it is a fact quite patent here that the deterioration nearly amounts to $ 5 to $ 10 per bale, that is to say, nearly 1-12th to 1-6th of the value of a good bale, and as the freedom with which the deterioration is indulged in is a matter of considerable concern to the importers, some such measure as "invoicing back" may be had recourse to by them to endeavour to stamp out this spreading evil ; but, at the same time, they deem it expedient to bring this question prominently in the first place before your Association, in the hope and trust that such protective rules and measures as may be considered necessary in the general interests and morality of the trade, be formulated and adopted to insist upon all deliveries being up to some definite standard laid down and to attain the standard of comparitive excellence to which buyers here had formerly been accustomed ; otherwise, our regret is, the present mischievous system is likely to endanger and extinguish a very promising industry and a flourishing trade.—I have, &c.

H. M. Mehta.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reading the Revised Notification and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," dated 6th March, 1878, I find under head 1 and sub-head 10, that "land-holders and members of the Municipal Committees of approved loyalty and of good position, according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the respective Local Governments," are exempted from "the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16" of the Act.

In the Talukas of Salsette and Bassein of the Thana District, there is a large number of Christian land-holders, some of whom are also members of Local Boards and Municipal Committees. I know personally a pretty large number of the Christian land-holders of Salsette, but I do not find any of them (though unquestionably loyal to the British Throne) exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. And I candidly say that I regret to observe that several land-holders, paying Government a land-revenue of more than forty-eight rupees, and undoubtedly of good conduct and behaviour, have been refused licenses. I wish also to say that many of the land-holders and cultivators of large areas are desirous to possess the usual *parwanas* to use guns, but knowing, almost to a certainty, that applications for licenses will not be attended to, they do not care to take the trouble of submitting their prayers, merely to receive stereotyped replies that the District Magistrate sees no reason to grant the application, and so on.

I should think the Christians (above-mentioned) are treated so rigorously under the Arms Act, because they are mistaken for Goanese, who are not British subjects. This seems to be the reason why the former do not enjoy the privileges, which otherwise, as Christian subjects, they should have enjoyed. And I regret that provisions of the Arms Act are applied so harshly against the Christians of Salsette and Bassein. I regret it deeply because it is their ancestors (not of the Goanese) who performed great services to the British Government.

I trust, however, that the District Magistrate of Thana will be pleased to make careful enquiries and forward to the Local Government for submission to the Government of India, a list of the Christian land-holders of Salsette and Bassein, who, in his opinion, are deserving of exemption from the operations of the Arms Act. I do hope that our Government will, then, see its way to submitting the names to the Supreme Government, who will, I make no doubt, grant the concessions,—Yours, &c.

January 22. SALSETTE.

THE CZAREWITCH'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The following is the visit of H. I. H. the Czarewitch and suite to Calcutta.

Monday, Jan. 26th—Probably arrive in Calcutta from Benares at 4-33 p.m. (local time). State Banquet in evening, Government House. Reception after Banquet.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th—Halt Calcutta. Morning—Free. Afternoon—Evening—Dine at Lieutenant-Governor's, Belvedere—Reception after dinner.

Wednesday, Jan. 28th, Morning—Halt Calcutta. Free. Afternoon—4 p.m. (local time) leave by special train for Darjeeling. Evening—In Train.

Thursday, Jan. 29th—Arrive Darjeeling about 2 p.m. Reside at Woodland's Hotel.

Friday, Jan. 30th, Morning—Free. Leave Darjeeling at 2-18 p.m. (local time.)

Saturday, Jan. 31st, Morning—Arrive Calcutta 11 a.m. Afternoon—Races.

Sunday, Feb. 1st, Morning—Visit Barrackpore by river. Evening—Return Calcutta.

Monday, Feb. 2nd, Morning—Free. Afternoon—Garden Party, Government House. Evening—Leave Calcutta by special train for Madras at 10-3 p.m. (local time.)

The Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following will be spent on the railway journey to Madras, where H. I. H. will arrive at 9 a.m. (local time) on Friday, the 6th of February.

[During Their Imperial Highnesses' visit to Calcutta they will attend a Service at the Greek Church. The day and hour will be definitely settled after their arrival in Calcutta.]

N.B.—The above is liable to alterations.

HAVE you never used SAPOLIO? Try it at once and you will realize that "They live well who live cleanly." Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE MADRAS CATHOLIC UNION AND THE PADROADO.

The *Boletim Official* of the Government of Goa publishes the following letter of the Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay to Mr. A. T. Ambrose, joint honorary secretary of the above Union, in reply to his letter of the 18th December last, which was published in our issue of the 9th instant :—

Bombay, 9th January, 1891.

Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 18th December, together with the six copies of the memorial you have addressed to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, praying that the Portuguese Padroado might be confined to the Portuguese Possessions in India. It is not for me to impugn the right you claim to ask for whatever might seem fair to you, but while thanking you for the frank avowal of your intention to continue your campaign against the Portuguese Padroado, I am to inform you that the Government of the country, which I have the honor to represent in British India, will show itself competent to enforce its rights and defend its interests with its characteristic dignity and rectitude. I am to add that your attitude only proves the ingratitude of which the human heart is capable. For a considerable time Portugal exerted the most rigorous efforts to discover the route to India. Having discovered the country she shed over it the beneficial light of the Gospel, thus proving the conquest to be one of civilization and progress, and of an effort to wrest it from the sluggishness to which it seemed condemned by the indifference resulting from the false religions which prevailed. In this way she gradually advanced the material and moral prosperity which it now enjoys, and thus made herself respected and beloved throughout the whole of the peninsula of Hindustan and other quarters of the world where she knew how to dispel the darkness of ignorance and establish a fellowship with nations that are civilized. If you wish for any proof of this statement, behold, what has lately been going on in Old Goa, where the body of St. Francis Xavier, a Portuguese Missionary, was exposed for public veneration. Note that thousands of people belonging to many creeds and from all parts of India flocked there to pay their respects to him, who having been sent by the King of Portugal, the most pious and the most humane of colonizing countries, preached to their ancestors the doctrime of the sublimest of religions. I was myself a witness for a few days of the holy pilgrimage, and I felt justly proud of being a Portuguese and a Catholic. The missionary labours of St. Francis Xavier were carried on for years afterwards by numerous missionaries sent by Portugal or trained in the diocesan seminaries. It will thus be seen that we are perfectly justified in the desire we cherish to maintain the Padroado which is a national pride and one of the most precious stones in the diadem of our catholic and colonizing kingdom. The Sovereign Pontiff, who at present presides on the destinies of the church, was fully convinced of this, and felt that justice demanded that he should recognize and confirm the Padroado as he did by the Concordat of 1886 to which you refer. It would be unreasonable to expect that the successor of so many Popes, who had repeatedly and for various reasons declared that Catholicism owed the highest consideration to the Portuguese nation and to the Kings of Portugal, should do] otherwise. Would you now endeavour to do away with that which the visible Head of the Church in his absolute independence, his highest wisdom, and his perfect knowledge of the facts of the case and of the integrity which supported them established four years ago. It will be well to note that you are rebelling against his decisions, and that the weapons you wield against the Portuguese Padroado wound the magnanimous heart of the successor of St. Peter. It will be well to note also that your holding him capable of doing an injustice towards you is a charge of the gravest character, such indeed as even the enemies of the Church could not have the audacity to level at him ; and why are you fighting against the Padroado? Do you not see that at the head of each of the dioceses belonging directly to the same Padroado are Portuguese prelates who are revered for their virtues and admired for their learning and who are assiduous in teaching the doctrine of Christ to the flock entrusted to their care and protection. Does not the Padroado possess a numerous clergy who carry on their duties under the same prelates in a manner worthy of esteem and respect? You have undertaken a task which is iniquitous, because you have no reason to justify it, and can point to no circumstance to explain it. Against this inequity are arrayed right *reason* and *justice*, elements which cannot and ought not to be shelved. There is against it moreover, the rectitude of his Holiness Leo XIII., who during his glorious pontificate has learnt to infuse confidence even in Protestant Governments, and for that very reason, is incapable of injuring or disregarding a Catholic nation which has so faithfully and nobly and with such marked integrity devoted itself, since the earliest period of its political existence to the cause of Christianity, which it planted in different parts of the world, in which the Portuguese flag has proclaimed for conturies, the existence of a nation which whilst discovering and conquering longed more for the splendour and progress of Catholicism than for its own interests. It is time that you reflected on the course you purpose to follow and relinquished it. If you do not do this, Portugal cannot help fighting for the maintenance of her rights, acquired so nobly and with so much difficulty after many years of struggle on behalf of civilization and Catholicism.

As it is my duty I shall bring your letter, and the memorials therewith forwarded, to the knowledge of his most Faithful Majesty.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO RODRIGUES BARBOSA CENTENO,
Consul-General.

LECTURE AT THE WILSON COLLEGE.

Mr. F. D. Wishard, B.A., who is visiting educational institutions in India, delivered a lecture yesterday evening at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, to a large number of students, taking for his subject the "Attitude of American Students towards Christianity." Dr. Mackichan presided. The speaker said he had been asked since his arrival in India to speak to the students in regard to the educational systems in America. But he thought it hardly necessary to spend much time in describing their educational systems, as they were not at all unlike the systems in India. The students before him would find it very much like the colleges in which they had studied in India. There were, however, very radical differences in some of the customs, while college life in this country was certainly more like that in America. The speaker said that there were some things which constrained missionaries in the United States to throw their whole hearts into the promotion of a high Christian culture ; and he wanted, if he could, to try and remove the false impressions which he had found in the minds of not a few of the young men of the East towards Christianity. He had been told by some of these young men in the East that Christianity was losing its home. Was it true that Christianity was dying out in the West, and gradually losing its hold on the higher education of young men? Thirteen years ago the speaker had been called by the students of his own country to devote some years to the study and propagation of Christianity and its organization among the American colleges. No less than a hundred thousand of the highly educated young men of America had been addressed by him, and he had extensive conversations with students and professors of colleges on Christianity. Although there was a very strong belief to-day in Christians, yet he remembered a time when Christianity was not favoured. A hundred years ago there was scarcely a Christian in the American universities. There was only one persevering Christian in Princeton College as late as the year 1813. There were certain things which made the progress of Christianity very difficult. When the American Government was being founded a hundred years ago, there were certain things which made it difficult for the people to accept Christianity. Nearly all the young men had been dissipated by the demoralisation and vice of camp life, for every young man at that time had been a soldier, and had been subject to demoralisation, which simply went to show that it was hard for Christianity to work, owing to the awful moral degradation at the time ; and another cause was emigration. As a mere matter of fact a very large proportion of the United States were men of low moral grade. And this has rendered the progress of Christianity a very difficult thing. The speaker went on to say that nothing had been done in the United States at this period by the Government to promote Christianity in a political way. At the outset the people in the United States were in great danger of falling in with the atheism of the French, and because they liked the French ways they were disposed to accept everything that France would give them. Many of the young men had in consequence embraced atheism. The best thing that England did give America was Christianity and along with it a civil representative Government. The young men of the United States said that the people of India would never become Christians, as they had not enough of individuality ; that they had not the pluck of Christians who went out and declared their position. Was that a reason that they were not Christians, because they were afraid? The speaker said that he would insist that the question should be investigated. Mr. Wishard, in conclusion, thanked the students for their kind attention, and hoped they would benefit by the lecture.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding, there being also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Daramsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks; Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, C. S. I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia; the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Messrs Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Kavasji Pestonji; Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie; Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Manguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas ; Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The consideration of the Budget estimates of the income and expenditure for 1891-92, was resumed by the Corporation.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Merewether moved, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded, that the expenditure of the Public Works (Engineer's) Department, under the heads of "Superior Staff," "Office Establishment," "Surveyors and Draftsmen," "Blasting," "Workshops and Stores Establishment" &c., be passed at a total of Rs. 1,80,708.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, according to notice of motion, moved that the grant of Rs. 900 for ashort hand writer be not passed. He said that if there was one department more than another that was lavish in its expenditure and reckless in the performance of its duties, it was the Engineer's department. That lavishness was likely at some time to land the Municipality in serious financial difficulties. That statement was borne out by the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of 1889-90. It was an unwarrantable luxury for the Executive Engineer to sit down and smoke, while a short-hand writer did his work.

Mr. B. P. Master seconded.

Mr. George Cotton considered that Mr. Shroff had himself given the best reason why the Engineering Department did require the services of a short-hand writer. The department must be hard-worked when it was unable to attend to the whole of its duties, as Mr. Shroff alleges, and if the employing of a short-hand clerk would economise the valuable time of heads of departments, it was a wise expenditure.

Mr. P. M. Metha was much surprised that Mr. Shroff should have got up to criticise an excessive expenditure of Rs. 1,80,708, and sit down by moving a reduction of only Rs. 900. He would have been glad to support him if he had made some substantial and wise reduction in the expenditure of the Engineering Department.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker asked the Municipal Commissioner what he had to say on the subject of the remarks made by the Chief Accountant with regard to the alleged irregularities in the Engineer's department?

The Municipal Commissioner said, with regard to these alleged irregularities in that department, he had already promised to submit a report on the same subject to the Standing Committee, which he would do as soon as the enquiries he had been making into the subject were completed.

Mr. Shroff's amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried.

DRAINAGE.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded, that the expenditure under the head of Drainage expenditure, be sanctioned at a total of Rs. 1,83,141.

Dr. Blaney called attention to the cost of keeping up the Love Grove Pumping Station, which was down at Rs.76,124. That, he said, was an extravagant grant, and it ought not to take six tons of coal a day for working the engines at that station, if they were such as they ought to be. They wasted at least three tons of coals a day.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, criticising the price paid for coals by the Municipality, said he was often ashamed to sign the cheque for the payment of the cool bill. (Mr. Metha : "You did so,"—laughter). There was no proper supervision or watch kept over the purchase of coal.

Mr. P. M. Mehta considered that Mr. Shroff, of his own showing, had been guilty himself of a lack of proper watchfulness over the affairs of the Corporation, as he ought to have brought the matter up long before that time at the meetings of the Standing Committee. He trusted he would do so at some future date.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said it would interest Mr. Shroff to know that the old system under which coals were purchased through contractors was done away with, and the cools were now bought departmentally.

Mr. E. B. Carroll thought the Corporation was to be congratulated in getting rid of its old system of purchasing coals. It had been his opinion for some years past that the fact of the Corporation making the whole coal purchase through one contractor, had led him to fall into the system of supplying the Corporation with inferior quality of coal and at the same time keeping up the price. On the question of the authority and powers of persons who passed the coals they had had considerable descussion in the Standing Committee, but he could answer for one thing, that the coal was ceralnly condemed if it was proved to be bad.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that the money wasted in the excess of coal used at the Love Grove station would have purchased new engines. He considered that steps should be taken to put new engines into this station.

The Municipal Commissioner said he agreed with much that had been said about the Love Grove pumping engines, but at the time they were purchased they were the best type of engines known to be in existence. Experiments with new types of pumping engines were now going on in London, and until the result of these was known, he would not be in a position to advise the Corporation to purchase new engines. Ultimately, he had little doubt that the Pawai engines would be transferred to the Love Grove station, and new engines provided for Pawai.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

WATER WORKS.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Captain Walshe seconded, that the expenditure under the head of Water Works be passed at a total of Rs. 2,08,642.

Mr. N. M. Shroff moved the following amendments:—

That the grant for the maintenance of the Pawai Water Works be passed at Rs. 4,356, instead of at Rs. 23,052. That the grant of Rs. 4,000 for repairs to Water Works buildings be not passed for the present. That the grant of Rs. 600 for personal allowance to the Water Works Maintenance Superintendent be not passed.

After a lengthy discussion, the amendments, on being put to the vote, were rejected by a large majority, and the original motion adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., has been permitted to reside out of India.

The services of Lieut. W. L. Curran, 25th Bo.I., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Surgeon W. G. Birrell, M.B., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon of the Scind Volunteer Rifle Corps. The Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold has been permitted to resign his appointment as Honorary Chaplain of the same Corps.

The following officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, are promoted Captain : Lieutenants G. S. Hogge, J. E. Barry, C. E. Mardall, R. Southey, A. E. Aitken, P. St. L. Wood, H. C. E. Cave, and F. W. J. Caulfield.

Holloway's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills, should permit no one to cloud his judgment or to warp his course. With a box of Holloway's Pills, and attention to its accompanying "Directions," he may feel thoroughly satisfied that he can safely and effectually realease himself from his miseries without impairing his appetite or weakening his digestion. This most excellent medicine acts as a nervine and bodily tonic by aiding nutrition, and banishes a thousand annoying forms of nervous complaints. An occasional resort to Holloway's remedy will prove highly salutary to all persons, whether well or ill, whose digestion is slow or imperfect, a condition usually evidenced by weariness, langour, listlessness, and despondency. 29

SERIOUS FATALITY IN A MAHOMEDAN FAMILY.

Between midnight on Wednesday and half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a serious fatality, resulting in five deaths, occurred in the family of Abdulla Noor Mahomed, a retired Mauritius merchant of the Memon caste, who lived in a house in Kumbeker Street, near Chhas Moholla, off Paidhowny. The circumstances attending the tragedy are invested with a certain degree of mystery ; and the exact cause of the deaths has not yet been ascertained. It is conjectured, however, to be a peculiar case of the poisoning of a whole family. It appears that about midnight on Wednesday, Abdulla Noor Mahomed went to call a hakim, who lived in the same street, to visit Hulimbai, the wife of his brother Mowludin, who was ill. The latter also came to the place, and soon after accompanied the hakim to his house. Abdulla, who had remained behind in the verandah of the hakim's house, soon after became ill, and died there before the hakim, to whom information was given, could come to his assistance. He was found dead, leaning against the wall, and held up by some friends. His dead body was carried to his residence and placed on a bed. Mowludin, his brother, who lived on an upper storey of the same house, came downstairs to see what was the matter with his brother. He was crying for some minutes, then he fell down on the floor, and called for water ; but before any could be given him, he was slightly convulsed and died. The same fate overtook the other members of the family, namely, Karimbai, the mother of the two men, Hulimbai, wife of Abdulla Noor Mahomed, and a maid servant named Fatima who died within a short period of each other.

An enquiry was opened by the Coroner yesterday, at Kumbeker Street, touching the deaths of the people, named Abdulla Noor Mahomed, Mowludin Noor Mahomed, aged 56 and 70 years respectively, their mother Karimbai, 80 years, Hulimbai, 50 years, and their female servant Fatimabai, 65 years. The following evidence was recorded :—

Butchu Haji Abdula, a dealer in rice, said : Deceased Abdula was my father, and we lived together in the third storey of the house. At 7-30 p.m. yesterday he and I took our dinner together. The dinner consisted of rice and dholl, milk, mutton and lime pickle. Deceased ate heartly. After dinner I remained at home for half an hour, and then went to the house of Ebram Zakeria, living in the same street, with whom I remained until 11 p.m., when I left his house, and went to Pydowni, where I took an ice-cream at the shop of an Irani. After taking the ice-cream, I went home. My servant, named Dawood met me in front of my room, and told me that my aunt was ill in a room on the first storey of the house. I at once went to her room and found her lying on her cot. My grandmother, Kurimbai, and five other women were in the room. Kurimbai told me that Hulima's husband had gone away for a doctor and had not yet returned, and she asked me to go and hurry him. I went away to the house of Ahmed Sab, hakim, who lives in the same street; but before I reached his house. I met my uncle, Mowludin coming with the hakim, and we all came together. We went to Halimbai's room and sat down, when a man came and told me that my father Abdula was lying unconscious in Ahmed Sab's verandah. I at once ran there and found him sitting there, held up by three or four persons. He was dead. One Haji Sabu Sidik was standing near the deceased. I had my father's body carried to my house. After I had the body placed in a bed, my uncle Mowludin came from upstairs and began to cry at seeing my father's body. He cried for about ten minutes, when he fell on the floor, calling for water. He was slightly convulsed and died immediately before we could give him any water. Fatmabai and my grandmother, Kurrimbai, were in my room, when I brought in my father's dead body. Fatmabai was standing there crying for about an hour, when suddenly she was seized with a convulsion and fell on the floor. She was carried into another room, and asked that her brother and daughter be sent for. They came almost immediately. The deceased was still in a convulsion and died in about five minutes after they came. While I was in my room with the dead body of my father, I was told that my aunt, Hulimabai, was dying upstairs, and I went there and found her lying in bed dead. While I was standing near my aunt's body my grandmother, Kurrimbai, came upstairs when some one in the room told her that Hulimabai was there. She began to cry, and while she was crying she was seized with a violent convulsion and fell on the floor. She was placed on a cot and the convulsions continued. She became unconscious and died in about half an hour. The deceased Mowludin Nur Mahomed was my uncle. He lived on the fourth storey of my house and my father supported him. He had no means of his own and enjoyed good health. About 11-45 p.m. yesterday, I met the deceased Mowludin coming home, and Ahmed Sab, a hakim was with him. I came home with him, and we went upstairs into his room. I came home with my father's dead body half an hour afterwards and placed it in the room, when Mowludin came and seeing it he began to cry. While he was standing crying he fell down and died immediately. The witness further added :—The deceased Hulima was my aunt. She lived with her husband on the fourth storey of our house. About 11-30 p.m. yesterday, I returned home and was told that Hulima was ill. I went to a room and saw her lying in bed, and went away in search of her husband, who, I was told, had gone for a hakim, and found her husband and the hakim coming to the house. I accompanied them. After coming home I went out again and came home in a short-time with my father's dead body, I was then told that Hulima was dying. I went upstairs and found she was dead.

Alumkhan Dadakhan, a servant in a firewood depot, said :—Deceased Fatmabai was my sister. She was a servant in the employ of the deceased Abdul Sher Mahomed and lived on the premises. She always enjoyed good health. At one o'clock this morning Abdula's cook came to my house and told me that Abdula Nur Mahomed was dead and that his sister was ill. I at once ran to her master's house, and found the deceased lying in a cook-room on a mattress. Her body was violently convulsed and she asked to be shampooed and I shampooed her for half an hour when she died.

Butcha Haji, identified the body of the deceased Kurimbai, who, he said, was his grandmother. Then proceeding he said :—She lived with my uncle, the deceased Mowludin, on the fourth storey of the house. Half an hour after midnight last night I went home with the dead body of my father, when Karmabai came to my room, and seeing my father's dead body began to cry. While crying a person came and told us that my aunt Hulima was dying upstairs. I and Kurmabai and went upstairs, when we got there she was dead. The deceased Kurmabai continued crying and as she was crying she was seized with violent convulsions which continued and she died in about half an hour.

The Coroner at this stage adjourned the enquiry until Tuesday the 17th proximo, at 3 p.m.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting is to be held between the 16th and 21st February 1891, both dates inclusive.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

Prize, a silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year by the winner. Also a special prize, value Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10 each.

For Silver Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, to be held for one year, and two special prizes, value Rs. 50 each.

The above events are open to the services and members of recognised clubs throughout India.

The best of three sets to decide each match. No vantage games or vantage sets. The scoring will be deuce, vantage all, game.

The Lawn-Tennis Association rules will otherwise be followed.

The entries close on the 12th February at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
Honorary Secretary,
Lawn-Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana.

Mr. W. S. Owen, Forest Settlement Officer, Thana, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

The season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending January 20th, are summarised in the following general remarks :—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Harvesting of early and late crops progressing in a few districts. Standing crops damaged by locusts in 3, and by blight and insects in 6 talukas of Karachi ; cotton diseased in 1 taluka of Surat and blighted in 3 talukas of Bijapur ; wheat in 2 talukas of Nasik and Poona and late crops generally in 2 talukas of Satara blighted ; crops otherwise good except in 3 talukas of Belgaum where they are suffering from drought. Fodder scarce in 1 taluka of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara, and 3 of Dharwar. Agricultural stock healthy except in 1 taluka of Khandesh and Nasik.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

CLIVE DURANT AGAIN IN COURT.

CLIVE DURANT *vs.* PATRICK FRANCIS GALLAGHER.

Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, on behalf of the complainant, applied to their lordships some days ago for revision of the orders passed on the 22nd September 1890, by Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, dismissing the petitioner's complaint against the defendant, and refusing to grant him sanction for the prosecution of the defendant under section 191 of the Penal Code. Their lordships sent for the record and proceedings in the case, and required the defendant to show cause why the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad should not be reversed.

The Cantonment Magistrate, in his order, stated that the offence complained of by Clive Durant appeared from the complaint to have been committed against Shantaram Narayen, who was proprietor of the *Deccan Gazette* and press, and against which Shantaram Narayen would probably be the complainant. Mr. Durant had cited cases in support of his contention that the magistrate, on such a complaint as the present, had no option but to take up the case. After reading the complaint and examining the complainant, his worship was of opinion that the offence committed was a private fraud, and not one against public interest, and that in such cases it was a matter of doubt whether the magistrate should entertain the complaint, except from the person interested. Mr. Justice Scott also entertained this doubt. The magistrate, therefore, held there were no sufficient grounds for proceeding in this case, and the complaint was dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As regarded the offence complained against, under section 191 of the Penal Code, the magistrate said that section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that a prosecution under section 191 of the Penal Code cannot be instituted, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the court in which such offence is committed, or in relation to any proceedings in that court. The proceedings were still *sub judice* in this matter, and as it would be premature to consider any offence of this nature, the magistrate refused to grant sanction for prosecution.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, after hearing the matter, delivered the judgment of the court. He said :—We reverse the order of the Cantonment Magistrate dismissing the complaint in this case, as the ground on which he refused to enquire into it, namely, that the complainant was not personally interested in the subject-matter thereof, is not good in law. (I. L. R., 13 Bom, 590.) The magistrate should now enquire into the complaint according to law. The Cantonment Magistrate also refused the complainant's application for sanction to prosecute the accused for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. We do not interfere with that order, as it is open to the complainant to apply for a sanction to the Court of Sessions, Hyderabad Residency, that being the court to which appeals from the Cantonment Magistrate's court ordinarily lie.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES IN THE SWINDLING CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KAMTHASING LALSING AND SEVEN OTHERS.

On looking at the reports published in the newspapers, their lordships called for the record and proceedings in this case for review, in order to consider the adequacy of the sentences passed upon the accused by Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, in Bombay. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared on behalf of the first five accused ; while Mr. J. J. Guzdar and Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, barrister-at-law, whom the accused had attempted to swindle.

The facts of the case were that, on the 13th September last, the eighth accused, Dadoba Vishwanath, a house broker in the employ of the complainant's father, Mr. Chabildas Lulloobhoy, called at the complainant's bungalow at Nepean Sea Road and represented to him that a Gujratee woman, in company with a Bania, had arrived from Porebunder with a large quantity of gold ornaments, stolen property, in her permission, of the value of Rs. 20,000 ; and that as she was desirous of disposing of them at once, the accused would act as a broker in the transaction and get them sold to the complainant for about Rs. 2,000. He stated that she was residing in a house near the Dadur Railway Station, and that the ornaments were buried in the compound. Complainant, suspecting that the offer was not genuine, asked the accused to see him at his chambers opposite the High Court. At this second interview, Dadoba added that there were diamonds also, and that these and the gold were to be sold at an average rate of Rs. 8 per tola. Accused also offered to become a partner in the transaction. He proposed that complainant should go with him to the Dadur house on the following Saturday, taking with him Rs. 2,000 as purchase-money. Complainant pretended to consent, and subsequently wrote to the head of the detective police. When Dadoba visited the chambers again, certain members of the police were hid behind a screen and heard the conversation. On the 23rd September the complainant, with a relative and a member of the detective police, disguised as a groom, drove to the Dadur house, where the complainant, pointing to his cash-box, said the money was there, and was told that active preparations were going on to dig up the gold. Complainant continued sitting in his carriage till about 8 p.m., when a rekla drove up into the compound, out of which five of the accused jumped out, and being joined by two others, made for the complainant's carriage. The first accused managed to lift the cash-box (which contained only Rs. 25) off the carriage seat, but was seized by the detective, who called for assistance. Seven other detectives came up and secured six of the accused. Two who escaped, were arrested subsequently. On the case being tried, Mr. Richardson sentenced six of the accused each to two months' rigorous imprisonment, two being acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, and looking to the evidence, enhanced the sentence on the first accused, Kamthasing Lalsing, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the sentence on accused Dadoba Vishwanath to one year's rigorous imprisonment ; and directed the magistrate to release the other four accused and set them at liberty.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—It may be justly observed that in politics as in road-making the practical man resorts to easy gradients. The more he is convinced of the enormity of the evil which he is attacking, and of the formidable obstacles which he has to overcome, the more anxious he must be to minimise the inevitable friction, and take not the shortest cut, but the smoothest road to the gaol. The Government of India has, be it said to its credit, uniformly endeavoured not only to carefully bear in mind this wise political maxim, but act up to it, with the best of its light and wisdom, in matters deeply affecting the social and religious habits and usages of millions of its Indian subjects shrouded in the thick panoply of conservatism at least three thousand years old. And in the Bill just introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council for altering the age of consent from ten to twelve, the Government has afforded one more proof of its great anxiety to avoid the road which is beset with gigantic obstacles and endless friction in matters of social legislation. It has judiciously steered clear of the shoals and quicksands on which many a legislative bark often wrecks even in the civilised countries of the West. The admirable speech of the Viceroy is a clear and unmistakable indication of the position which his Government is determined to adopt with regard to the burning social problems which have been agitating the hearts of the more ardent and enthusiastic band of reformers these last five years and upwards. The cardinal principle of the position taken up seems to us to be none other than this, that the Government will proceed most cautiously and on the lines which offer the least resistance.

The *Subodha Patrika* discourses :—All the talk about "reform from within" has been found after the experience of many years to be hollow. Caste has no vitality leftin it for the promotion of any reform. It has power left only to perpetuate bad customs, but for any progressive work it can hardly be counted upon. Societies have been formed ; pledges have been taken, for the promotion of marriage reform, but their history is a startling proof of what little can be done by our people when the reform of social abuses affecting women in particular is left to themselves. As the proceedings of the last Congress show most incontestibly, the very men who say Government ought not to pass any law affecting the marriage question, because such a law would be an interference with our religion, are prepared themselves to treat that very religion with contempt, to set aside orthodoxy for the attainment of political power! What does this show but that our men will not care for religion or orthodoxy where their own selfish interests are concerned, whereas they wish to invoke the the support of that very religion and orthodoxy where the interests of women are involved? Under these circumstances, the social reformers, who have appealed for legislative interference, had no other alternative left but to call for that interference. They found that our men would merely talk and do nothing where woman's cause was concerned, and events have justified their action.

A MEMBER OF HOLKAR'S FAMILY IN TROUBLE.

An application, which was filed by Messrs. C. Dillon and A. Strachey, barristers-at-law, before Mr. F. E. Elliot, the District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, says a local paper, for a revision of the order of Mr. Percy Gray, the officiating Joint-Magistrate, requiring the attendance of their client, Raja Gobind Rao Bullia, *alias* Baba Sahib, as an accused person in a case of wrongful confinement, brought against him by his servants, came on for hearing on Monday. Mr. Dillon, for the petitioner, urged that the order in question was passed by the Joint-Magistrate with reference to section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), which enacts that whenever a Magistrate issues a summons against an accused person, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit him to appear by his pleader. He had two points to submit before the court : firstly, that his client's social position was high, and that he was not fit to come before the criminal court ; and, secondly, on account of his ill-health he was also unfit to attend the court. With reference to the first point, Mr. Dillon produced before the Sessions Judge, for his perusal, a genealogical table showing that his client was a member of the family of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, and two or three letters from Mr. J. G. Cordery, a former Resident of Hyderabad, inviting him as a guest to the Residency, and also letters from British officials thanking his client for saving the lives of British officers during the mutiny, which, Mr. Dillon submitted, was sufficient to prove that the Raja was a nobleman of social distinction, and that his actual presence in court ought not to be pressed. The next thing argued was whether the Sessions Court could grant the privilege asked for. Under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code Mr. Dillon submitted that the Sessions Court had power to do so, though it was a matter of discretion. Mr. Dillon compared sections 295 and 297 of the old Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) with the present corresponding sections of the Code (Act X of 1882), and remarked that the High Court did interfere in such cases, and quoted rulings on the point. Lastly, he submitted that his client was a foreign nobleman, and it would not be proper to drag him into court under such circumstances.

The Government Pleader, with Messrs. Sarat Chundra Chatterjee and Ramnarain, pleaders, appeared for the opposite party, and contended that the genealogical table and letters produced before the court could not be received in evidence, as they were not legally proved. Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not, he said, empower the Sessions Court to report the matter to the High Court. There was, it was pointed out, a considerable difference between the revisional sections of the old and new Codes. The Sessions Court could interfere only in final orders, and not in an interlocutory order of a criminal court. The term "order" as applied in section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code signifies a *final* order. It was also urged that the Joint-Magistrate, after the plaint was filed, examined the complainants, and being satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case made out against the accused Raja, he was then summoned by the court. There was no mention, he contended, of the social position and rank of an accused person in section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were, he further remarked, several cases, both criminal and civil, against the accused Raja in these courts. Sanction had been obtained in the majority of instances to prosecute the Raja criminally, and decrees passed against him, and attachments issued. All these, he urged, went to show that the Raja's status in life was not as high as had been described.

The Judge here remarked that Mr. Gray, the Joint-Magistrate, was the proper tribunal to decide as to whether the presence or absence of the accused was necessary, as he had a wider discretion on such a matter.

Mr. Strachey, in reply to the Government Pleader, said that he thought the court ought, in justice to his client, report the matter to the High Court as to whether the order of the Magistrate was right or wrong ; and in case the court was of opinion that the matter was not one that should be reported, opportunity should be given him to inspect the records called for by the court.

At this stage the Sessions Judge said he would call for the several records of cases against the accused Raja above referred to, and pass his orders after an inspection of them.

M. BLOWITZ ON BISMARCK'S FALL.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a full and particular account of the fall of Prince Bismarck. The change (he writes) produced thereby in French public feeling can hardly be realized by foreigners, nor do the French themselves fully understand it. Prince Bismarck had been considered by them the soul and brain which planned the war of 1870—the formidable victor who had foreseen their defeat and weighed its results. They attributed to him their sufferings and humiliations, their resentment being all the keener because they were forced to acknowledge that he was a great man, and that the nation by whom they had been crushed, guarded, like a gem on its crown of victory, the unquestioned genius who had secured that triumph. Long after the defeat what France instinctively envied in Germany was not merely the possession of a man like Bismarck, but the sight of successive German Emperors bowing before his genius, and with patriotic resignation supporting almost a tyranny.

HOW THE FALL CAME ABOUT.

France now begins to understand the causes of the fall, and the circumstances, till recently unknown, which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the Chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to describe what a shadow he has himself cast in descending from power over the brilliance of his rule. He had latterly become an obstacle, an embarrassment, a cause of irritation for everybody, a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs. Of late he had seen none of the Ministers of whom he was the chief ; he listened to none of their objections, and he gave definitive orders as if the opinion of his associates was of no value. He was almost inaccessible ; received only those whom his caprice invited around him : tolerated no objection, and listened with a condescending smile—condemning them beforehand—to the ideas submitted to him by his young master. He had even ceased really to work. He complained of the slightest decision being taken without consulting him, and professed to be crushed by work whenever documents were sent him to sign. He had become the terror of all who had to approach him. Nobody ventured to contradict him, and even William II. saw him only ocsionally, either because he was afraid of disturbing him, or was irritated by his conduct.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

At last the moment came when the pupil, now the master, confronted the master, now the chief servant. The quarrel broke out on a minor question, and the Imperial discontent, long restrained, poured forth. The Chancellor, taken by surprise, was disconcerted, and suddenly said : "Then I can only offer your Majesty my resignation." The Emperor was silent. Prince Bismarck withdrew. Two hours afterwards, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The Chancellor greeted him very affably, convinced that the Emperor wished him to go back and reconsider his idea of resignation. The fact was just the contrary. Prince Bismarck was aghast. The aide-de-camp had been sent for his written resignation. The Prince was very uneasy ; made an excuse for not having drawn it up, and deferred it till the morrow. On the morrow the aide-de-camp reappeared. This time Prince Bismarck was calmer, but again he made an excuse, saying that before preparing his written resignation he was bound to pay a visit.

AN APPEAL TO THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Prince Bismarck accordingly paid the visit, which—incredible as it may appear, but I can vouch for it—was a visit to the Empress Frederick. Yes, in the panic of his fall, this man, who but the day before had been the great Chancellor, stooped before her whom he had so long humbled. He explained to her the danger of the Empire involved in his fall, the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in overturning the founder of the Empire. He begged her to intervene so as to prevent disaster to Germany, remorse to her Sovereign, and unmerited humiliation to his most faithful servant. The Empress heard him out. She saw him humiliating himself before her, the man who had implacably hated her husband and herself, and who had sown distrust between son and father. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, dismissed by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool against her.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

And in a single sentence, becoming the mother, Empress, and woman, she returned to this cringing diplomatist all the insults which he had cast on her : "I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favour, but you have so employed all your power in estranging his heart from me, and making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off for a moment. When you are no longer there my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but it will then be too late for me to help you." The Prince, with downcast head, withdrew. On returning home he found the aide-de-camp, who for the third time had come for his resignation, and he handed it to him.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE romance of Dr. Schliemann's domestic life is both original and interesting. From his first wife Dr. Schliemann, having become a naturalised American, obtained a divorce in the United States. He then went in quest of a lady who should be a partner of his ambitions and share with him the glory of the Homeric discovery which he hoped to make. Such a lady was at last discovered in Athens, and a match was arranged in Greek fashion between her father and the antiquarian. The lady was only seventeen at the time, but the Doctor, though more than double that age, was rich enough to overcome all objections. One of the clauses of the contract was that the lady should improve her knowledge of Homer by learning and reciting fifty lines of the Iliad nightly. The ordeal was a severe one for the bride, but Herr Schliemann, when telling the story to his friends, always said that neither tears nor entreaties ever induced him to let her off a single line.

When the excitement of the political crisis was at its height, one Irishman sat unmoved, writes a London evening paper. This was Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Isaac Butt's successor and Mr. Parnell's predecessor in the Irish leadership. The turmoil of the splitting of alliances, the tearing asunder of old party friendships, the crash of factions failed even to puncture Mr. Shaw's calmness. A good part of Mr. Shaw's existence is now passed at the National Liberal Club. Mr. Shaw has been living this quiet, undisturbed life for years. Comparatively few people recognise in this short, sturdy, silent old man a past figure in Irish history. Yet he is practically unaltered, and may be even said to wear the same pair of ill-fitting trousers in which he stepped out of the Irish leadership a decade ago. Mr. Shaw explains his reticence by his indifference. He is out of public life, and never means to re-enter it. The present struggle has no concern for him he says; but if he were to express an opinion, it would, he confesses, be adverse to Mr. Parnell's policy. Mr. Shaw is sanguine that Home Rule must come, and soon. Having been brought by an almost superhuman effort to admit so much, he fell back in his chair, monarch of his own thoughts, whatever these might be.

Mr. Francis Burdett Money-Coutts, who is spoken of as the probable librettist of the next Savoy Opera, and who is part author of "The Anonymous Letter," a comedy which was to have been produced at a Prince of Wales's matinee some months ago, but the production of which has been postponed till next spring, is the only nephew of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. His mother, an elder sister of the Baroness, was married in 1850 to the Rev. James Drummond Money, of Sternfield Rectory, Suffolk. He assumed the additional surname of Coutts in 1880, just before his aunt's marriage to Mr. W. A. Bartlett, at which time important family arrangements were made. Mr. Money-Coutts, who resides principally at his chambers in Walsingham House, Piccadilly, above the Isthmian Club, is just eight-and-thirty; he is rather above the middle height, slightly built, and has refined, well-cut features, with dark hair, eyes, and beard. He bears a marked resemblance to the pictures of his grandfather, the celebrated reformer, Sir Francis Burdett.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, whose *Modern Review* is shortly to appear, now lives at South Hampstead. His house in Maresfield-gardens is semi-detached and red-bricked, picturesquely designed, but ill provided in the matter of garden ground. The dramatist's working room is at the top of the house, and is so spacious that big bookcases and an extensive desk leave him plenty of room to peregrinate, pen in hand, when some passage needs pondering over. Although so busy a man, Mr. Buchanan is not an early riser, and the morning is often well advanced before he has breakfasted. All the books of the New Drama are stored in his library, including all the translations of Ibsen. It is by the way a mistake to suppose that Mr. Buchanan developed the dramatic gift late in life; he always had leanings that way, and when in his teens wrote a play for Sadler's Wells. In fact, he will never admit that he did not do well to desert poetry and fiction for the stage.

Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, the originator of the now famous cry, "Tally-ho, Mr. Fox," and M.P. for one of the divisions of Cork, is one of the cleverest surgeons in Ireland. He comes of three generations of doctors, and his prospects in his profession were very brilliant until he threw in his lot with the National party. He can handle a blackthorn as cleverly as he can a scalpel, and in his younger days Charlie Tanner was considered no mean hand with his fists. It was on the occasion of the last visit of the Prince of Wales to Cork that Dr. Tanner first publicly allied himself with the people. Arm in arm with John O'Connor, M.P., he marched at the head of an immense crowd in a counter demonstration. For this he was cut by all his aristocratic acquaintances. He is a fiery speaker, and always wins the hearts of an Irish crowd by his hard hitting. He is married to a Cork lady, and has qualified for Nationalist sympathy by "doing time" under Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Henry George is ill. For the first time in his life he has been confined to his bed in illness. A fortnight ago he was attacked by nervous prostration, and though he recovered considerably in a day or two, his physician insists that he shall absolutely abstain from all work for some weeks and avoid severe exertion for a longer period. Mr. George agrees with this view, and has in consequence cancelled a number of lecture engagements. Mr. Henry George's organ, the New York *Standard*, from the editorship of which he has retired, and has recommended that the paper should be stopped, is now in the hands of his assistant editor, Mr. W. T. Croasdale. Mr. Croasdale proposes to continue the paper as the organ and exponent of the single tax and the "new political economy."

The house at Youghal which Sir Walter Raleigh occupied now belongs to Sir John Pope Hennessy, who though he believes that Raleigh did as much as any leader of his day "to render British Government Permanently difficult, if not more than difficult, in Ireland," yet, with a chivalrous care has filled the halls and study with memorials of their great occupant, and has preserved many things which, by good chance, were there once in Raleigh's keeping. The study, a dark-colored, ample snuggery, its floor worn into uneven ripples and breakers, its outlook through a deep alcove window towards the church, is that very study where Raleigh looked at the charts of Verrazzano before his voyage and where he first smoked tobacco in Europe on his return.

The Queen will settle £20,000 on Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein as a marriage portion, and the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau settles £40,000 upon Prince Aribert, and has promised to give the couple one of his country houses near Dessau, and to keep it up for them. The statement in a contemporary, says *Truth*, that the Emperor William shows his approval of the match "in a substantial manner" is nonsense, for he has not as yet signified his intention of doing anything whatever in the matter, and, as his Majesty has no money to spare, his assistance will probably take the usual form among sovereigns, *i. e.*, he will provide for Prince Aribert by appointing him to some lucrative post.

Mr. Edwin John Ellis, who it will be remembered illustrated a souvenir of "The Winter's Tale," as played by Mary Anderson at the Lyceum, is now illustrating a souvenir of "Antony and Cleopatra" for Mrs. Langtry. By the way, there are two artists, named Edwin Ellis, who are not in any way related to each other. One is known as a sea painter, and spends most of his days in Cornwall and Wales; the other Edwin John is at his best when painting allegorical subjects, and lives in West Kensington. Both are clever in their diverse ways, and are exhibitors at the Royal Academy.

Maitre Robert, Gabrielle Bompard's defender, is a familar figure at assize courts. Like Me. Decori, who appeared for Eyraud, he is a young man of about thirty years of age, but his voice was shrill beside that of his adversary on this occasion. He is, nevertheless, according to *Galignani*, a good debater, and his only defect is his extreme volubility, coupled with a tendency to introduce incidental and of times irrelevant phrases, which frequently bear him away from his main line of argument.

M. Quesne de Beaurepaire, the Public Prosecutor, whose powerful address convinced the jury, is undoubtedly an able man, and especially formidable when speaking before the Assize Court. He has a fine knack of summing up his remarks in a concise and intelligent form. He can grip an argument with remarkable power, and never loses time by inopportune references, or spoils the force of his pleading by undue haste. He speaks slowly, but always correctly, and with telling strength. Moreover, he is not only an orator, but a successful writer.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has returned to town. *Truth* reports that though naturally somewhat pulled down after his recent serious illness, he is, otherwise, in the best both of spirits and health, and laden with innumerable new stories and jokes that will be extremely acceptable just now, when wit seems to have retired into temporary abeyance. Sir Henry lately sold his house in Chesham-street, and is now staying with Lady Wolff in Cadogan-place.

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You will try to neutralise.

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Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well;
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
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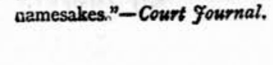

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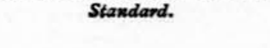

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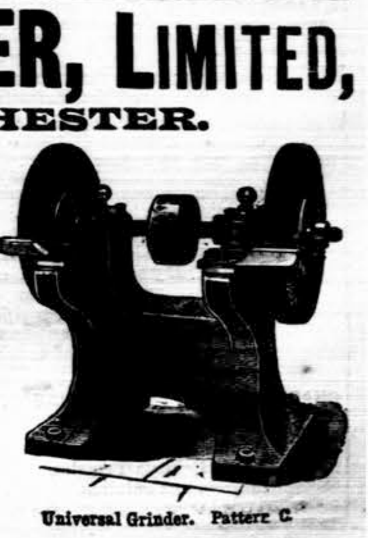

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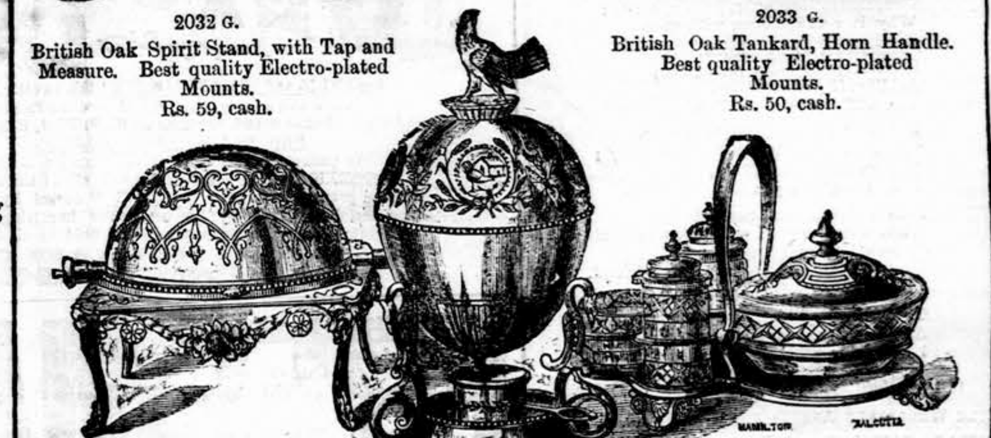

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